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All communications of a business nature should be addressed to the Business Manager.

WE make no apology for the additional space allotted to the opening of "The School of Mining and Agriculture." The rather, we wish we were better able to more fully present to the friends and supporters of Queen's University the merits and claims of the new School. We bespeak for the addresses a careful perusal and for the institution a most hearty support from our students and graduates and all friends of higher education.

* * *

We note with great pleasure the formation of an Historical Society in Kingston. Perhaps no place in all of Canada, unless it be Quebec, is richer in historical associations than the Limestone City. An accurate and authentic collection of historical data and reminiscences, possible now, but yearly becoming less so, would not only be of great interest, but also would be of incalculable value in years to come when Canada shall have become a great nation. Few people are aware of how valuable to a future historian would be an accurate account of the business and social life even of the present time. We wish the society every success.

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Some time ago, when privileged to attend Honor English, it was pointed out that the great periods in a nation's life and literature occurred when learning was making rapid advances and when new discoveries and conquests were being made. The wish has been father of the thought that perhaps the

present intense life at Queen's would produce some poetic genius. A few new college songs and a great deal more jolly singing would be highly acceptable. Oh! that Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polymnia and Calliope would each and all inspire some of our students who have such a profound view of life.

Harp of the North! that mouldering long hast hung
On the witch elm that shades Saint Fillan's spring,
And down the fitful breeze thy numbers flung
Till envious ivy did around thee cling,
Muffling with verdant ringlet every string.
O awake once more, how rude so'er the hand
That ventures e'er thy magic maze to stray.

* * *

We are always pleased to be able to praise Canadian enterprise, and especially so when it has won success in the difficult fields of Literature and Art. The Christmas Number of *Saturday Night* is of special interest as showing that Canadians can excel in adventure, story telling, poetry and picture-making. "The Random Reminiscences of a Nile Voyageur," told by C. L. Shaw, one of the four hundred voyageurs who went to the relief of General Gordon, is of special interest. Charming stories and experiences are contributed by Octave Thanet, Evelyn Durand, Marjory McMurchy, Helen Flesher and E. E. Shepherd.

Nor has the poetic side of our literature been left unrepresented. Among those contributing we find such well known names as E. Pauline Johnson, Charles Gordon Rogers, Ernest Hawthorne, K. Wheeler, Gus. M. Beers, George Moffat and Reuben Butchart. The illustrations are all of a high order, and we are pleased to be able to commend it as a sample of Canadian Art.

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Has the Arts Society been a success? This is a question which many students are asking themselves. This society is the youngest in the college and it must be admitted that the infant is not showing signs of any remarkable vitality. When the society was formed three years ago it was thought that, as in the case of the Alma Mater Society, the students would pay their fee upon voting and thus all need of collecting would be done away with. But this idea was not realized, as most of the students did not vote. At the first election of officers ninety-two students voted out of a possible two hundred, last year seventy-eight, and this year about forty-five.

If this retrograde movement continues in the same proportion it will not be many years until the officers are elected by about half-a-dozen students. We will then have the ludicrous spectacle of five or six students running the affairs of a society which is supposed to represent the whole Arts college, and electing officers to collect the fee from the other two hundred odd students. Thus the society fails of its main object, and the financial weight still falls upon the shoulders of only a portion of the Arts students. Probably the most palpable reasons for this failure of the Arts Society are the largeness of the fee and the lack of prestige on the part of the society. And when we consider the circumstances under which it was formed we find other reasons. A few enthusiasts of the class of '92 first conceived the idea and it was almost entirely due to their efforts that it was carried into effect. By this we mean that at no period in its existence did the society have the hearty sympathy and co-operation of *all* the Arts students. This has always been a great drawback to the success of the society. We believe that the object of the society as laid in down the constitution is a good one but the society must have more life infused into it if it is to be a success. The constitution will admit of improvement and if the students would show a little more enthusiasm in this direction we might have an Arts Society which would compare favorably with the Æsculapian Society of the Medical College.

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Criticisms on the Library are always considered in order twice a year—in an early number of the JOURNAL and by the Arts' valedictory.

In spite of marked improvement in the past few years the semi-annual hint is still needed, and we never felt our want so keenly as when upon visiting a certain other College an "odious comparison" appeared and would not be put down.

It was a University which may fairly be ranked with Queen's, perhaps older and wealthier but not larger. The Library like our own was a well lighted circular wing with alcoves all around, but here the analogy ceases. The whole centre was open and set out with tables and chairs where the student might sit down and read in comfort those Reviews and high class Magazines which our Librarian *carefully places on file*. He had also perfect liberty to go over the shelves and choose for himself what he should read, or wandering idly might amuse himself among the rich and curious collection and inhale "virtue through the hem of their parchment and leather garments." To the scholar those dim recesses are a paradise, and mere physical contact with their treasures an inspiration. Here was Carlyle's one advantage in Werssrichtwo but, alas! sometimes even this is denied and the "christian youth" can look through the wires at the coveted classics but can get no nearer.

Six hours a day it was open and it was well patronized. There you found every type of student from the systematic compiler of facts and theories, so common in our colleges now-a-days, to the mere dilettante. The management was simple. The Librarian, spending no time hunting after books for each one did that for himself, had all his time for general oversight and keeping account of all books taken out. Deposits were exacted as with us. The catalogue was an ingenious but very simple system of cards arranged alphabetically in small drawers. In a moment you could find any book by author or subject or you could find all the books on any subject or all the works of any author. The catalogue had the further advantage that any number could use it at the same time, and was capable of infinite extension. There were many other excellencies but the chief feature was that everything was arranged for the *use of the books* and that, not for a few honour men or professors, but for everyone who wanted to read. Why can't we have some similar system at Queen's?

* * *

The JOURNAL is only too glad to give the Queen's Rugby football team the praise which is their due, now that after seven years of hard work they have won the championship—first of Ontario and then of the Dominion. In the past Queen's has played good hard football, has never shirked a match, however slim her chances, and it is by her efforts as much as by those of any other club that Rugby football holds the high position in Ontario which it does to-day. By her determined though unsuccessful struggles against Ottawa College, she prevented the supremacy of that club becoming so absolute as to crush out all competition; and after the danger had ceased, old Queen's still held her place among the foremost. But though she showed so determined and so sportsmanlike a spirit, her lot had until this season been singularly unfortunate. In '88 Queen's defeated McGill and Montreal, but the early date at which the official season then closed afforded Ottawa College an excuse for refusing to accept the challenge which, in accordance with the system then in vogue, we had sent. In '89 Ottawa College twice defeated us by 9 to 11, in two matches which have become historic in football annals as examples of the better team being vanquished; and in '90, after reaching the finals, we suffered a most unexpected, though perfectly fair, defeat at the hands of Hamilton. This year, however, fortune has smiled on us, and after being pitted against the strongest teams of two provinces we have come out victorious.

Now that the glorious position has been reached, we hope that it will be retained. The chances for next year are good. Nearly all of this year's team have signified their intention of returning, there is plenty of good material to fill up any vacancies that

may occur, and unless something very unexpected happens, our prospects are—with all modesty be it said, bright in the extreme.

* * *

The game of football in the United States seems, from what we can gather, to have progressed, or rather degenerated, till it resembles more than anything else a rough and tumble fight, with the "laying out" of as many as possible of the opposing team as object. We draw this conclusion after reading not myself imperfect newspaper summaries, but the reports and comments of the highest football authorities, who being Americans are not likely to unduly depreciate their own game. Passing by such incidents as the deliberate biting of a Yale player by an opponent, whose brutality has been universally condemned, it can hardly be said that a game is in a proper state when players have their heads especially treated in order to harden their scalps, when face guards are worn, not to protect damaged members, but to ensure the safety of those as yet whole, and when a team has to appear on the field in padded leather suits, from which indeed the next step will probably become variation of the ancient chain mail.

In Canada we are happily almost entirely free from such practices. Football, though in some danger of degenerating into excessive roughness, is still a game, and as such fairly played, rather than a battle in which the best player is he who knows and carries out the greatest number of dirty tricks. Of course men get hurt in the Canadian game of football, just as men get hurt in any other game we ever heard of, saving perhaps the grave and professional amusement of bowls. Football is not bowls, but a game in which hard knocks must be given and taken. Nevertheless in Canada it is as yet, we are glad to see, a manly game, and as such wholly free from the caddish tactics which disgrace American football. We hope that it will long be so, and that any changes which may be made in the Canadian game will be toward the British style of play, and the British spirit of honest, manly sport, rather than toward the American spirit, which in effect says: Win, fairly if you can, but if not, win at any cost.

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STORIES FROM CANADIAN HISTORY, Edited by T. G. Marquis, B.A.

Just now, when, in the opinion of so many wise-aces, the glories of football threaten to overshadow, unduly, the intellectual glories of Queen's, it is pleasant to be able to point to a well-written volume, entitled, "Stories from Canadian History." The editor, Mr. Marquis, a recent graduate of Queen's, was well known throughout his collegiate career as a "giant in football," and many a hard-fought battle resulted in victory for Queen's mainly

through his Herculean efforts. Yet, as we see in his case, athletics did not hinder intellectual development. Queen's is, and may well be, proud of a graduate who gives proof of such marked literary ability, and who has the good judgment to direct his attention to such work as will be of most service to his country. Perhaps nowhere is there a land with so romantic a history as Canada, yet so drearily written. What a horror thousands of Canadian children have of a certain little red-covered history, now fortunately superseded. Parkman's histories are intensely interesting, but they are many-volumed, and too expensive to be very popular, besides being too involved for children. That excellent work, "Stories of New France," by Miss Machar and Mr. Marquis, comes nearer the mark of what is required to make our early history interesting and instructive to teachers and children, as well, though length and price keep it from being more freely circulated through our schools. Recognizing this, Mr. Marquis has arranged and shortened many of these stories, and, with the addition of six newly written by himself, has given us a volume which is certain to become—in schools at least—the popular history of Canada. Nor, though composed of isolated stories, is it incomplete as a history. It is rather a continuous series of tales, beginning with the Discovery of America as the first; then taking up the story of Jacques Cartier, of Port Royal, of Champlain, and so on through all the chief events of our history up to the Last Siege of Quebec, the story of Brock, and the story of Tecumseh.

The manner of telling leaves little to be desired. The style throughout is clear, concise and straightforward; the details, so far as we were able to judge, are strictly accurate. But there still remain untouched a few great chapters in our history, particularly that relating to the United Empire Loyalists. This is a subject worthy of Mr. Marquis' attention, and we hope soon to see his study of it added to these other interesting "Stories from Canadian History."

We congratulate Miss Reid, M.A., on her appointment to the tutorship in Mathematics and in Physics, and on the admirable way in which she fills the position.

The lady students of the present session number over sixty. They are beginning to find their present cloak room decidedly overcrowded at times. It will soon be a question of more lockers or a larger room.

There is an unusually large number of ladies taking the Anglo-Saxon class this year despite the fact that it is held at eight o'clock in the morning. Perhaps the *Sweet* little reader used as a text-book has something to do with it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE following interesting letter from Miss O'Hara, M.D., will be read with pleasure by all interested in Foreign Mission Work, as well as her many friends :

British Indian Steamer "Rajpootana," }
Off "Point de Galle," Ceylon, Sept. 26, '93. }

MY DEAR PRINCIPAL GRANT,—You will see by the heading of this that I am off for a holiday, the first in India, and certainly it has been the most pleasant I have ever enjoyed. On the 13th inst., Dr. McKellar and I left Indore. At Bombay we were joined by Rev. N. H. and Mrs. Russell. Mr. R. had been very ill and spent a month in Bombay trying to regain strength, but as he was not making as rapid progress as they hoped, they resolved to accompany us. This is a "coasting vessel," usually travelling in the night and taking on or discharging cargo by the day. We were the only passengers, so have had a very pleasant and profitable time. The improvement in Mr. Russell is most marked. Perhaps when I tell you that he, his wife and Dr. McKellar left the vessel at Colombo and have gone in bullock carts by land up to Kandy, thence to Jaffna by way of some old historical cities, you can realize how strong he now is. I should have enjoyed seeing these places, but think the voyage will be more beneficial, so am going south of Ceylon, and will arrive at Dr. Scott's about the same time they do. We will remain a week with Dr. and Mrs. Scott and go home to Indore by train. Just think what a re-union of Queen's will be in Jaffna! Hope to be back to my work in five weeks from the time of leaving. Dr. Turnbull is looking after affairs in my absence. She has Miss McWilliams' school work for the present, and I not wish to leave her long with the care of medical work in addition. Miss Calder is staying with her in my absence. I think Mr. Russell is writing up the trip for the home papers, so I will not attempt to tell you all we saw since leaving home, but will tell you a few of the things which have impressed me most. Bombay, with all its beauty and interest, was left on the 15th. The next place at which we went on shore was Cannanore. Here we found a branch of the Busel German Mission, with a church membership of 850. This Mission carries on its work along evangelical, educational, medical and industrial lines. We saw the church and one school in which were 90 scholars, boys and girls, studying side by side. At this station there is no school for heathen children. The teachers were all native. The children were clean and attentive. The highest standard was fourth class in the vernacular, and English as high as the third. There is a large weaving establishment here in which 376 of the ohristians are employed. We

saw the coloring, warping, spooling, weaving, all being carried on in as systematic and orderly a manner as in any establishment at home. The overseer, a German, was very kind and told us a great deal about their work. In one part of the establishment is a store in which the products of their industry may be bought at reasonable prices; table cloths, napkins, towellings, sheetings, gingham. Besides the looms, there were two knitting machines at work making men's and women's woollen underclothing. Everything they had was of superior quality and excellent finish.

What pleased me so much was to see the pleasant, clean and christian appearance of the whole. On the 19th we called at Calicut and the same mission is at work there. A fine old German missionary met us at the shore with his "bullock bandy" and took us off to his home, where his wife had a good cup of coffee for us, and then we started out for the day. Our ship remained from 6 a.m. until 7 p.m. In this German mission there are 87 missionaries. These Germans seem to have the true way of dealing with this people. We visited the hospital, schools, high school, mercantile, weaving and tile factory in this place. Over every department of this work a German is placed, but his work is supervision in which the wives aid. Here there were 1000 baptized christians. The rule is not to baptize any candidate until he or she has had at least one year of preparation, and many of them as much as three years before baptism is administered. There is a class of 60 now in preparation. In the tile factory there are 250 christians employed, men and women. There are manufactured bricks, roofing and flooring tile. We saw the whole process from the preparing of the clay until the shipment of the tiles. Our vessel took on board 35,000 of them. The thing which interested me more than anything was a house adjoining the factory in which the little children of the work-people were gathered. Two christian women were taking care of them. Those who were old enough were being taught to read and sing kindergarten songs, and the very wee ones were fed and cared for. This mission has been working for 50 years, and counts its church members by thousands. What is better than numbers, they are thrifty, diligent and clean, and not above their business. Next day we called at Cochin and visited an old church which was built about the end of the fifteenth century. It is said that christianity has existed here since the time of St. Thomas. There are two communities of Jews at Cochin. We visited first the quarters of the Black Jews and later the White Jews' Synagogue. We were in their Synagogue and heard the service. Although we did not understand a word, it impressed me as being very solemn. They are separate from and superior to any of the peoples in this land. Our

vessel has started and the sea is a little rough. I will finish later.

Manipay, Jaffna, Sept 29th.

Our vessel came into harbor last night. At daylight I came on land, and was met by a man of this country who said, "Master is coming, I'll take things." We got our luggage into a bullock cart and as Dr. Scott had not yet arrived I took my seat in the same conveyance. After about half an hour's drive we met an American buggy drawn by two coolies, in which sat our esteemed friend, Dr. Scott. I, at his invitation, took a seat beside him, and the men trotted off with us at a very good pace. Manipay is eight miles from the landing, and these coolies made the sixteen miles' journey before ten o'clock. Dr. and Mrs. Scott are well. We had a nice little chat about many things. I told them I was finishing a letter to you, and they both join in sending kindest regards and very best wishes. The others of the party have not yet arrived, but I know Dr. McKellar would wish to be remembered also,

Yours, &c.,

M. O'HARA.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WEST.

Editor of the Journal.

DEAR SIR,—In undertaking the task you have put before me, I trust that some guardian angel of truth may accompany me lest I stray in the crooked paths of a Munchausen or Ananias. For though I have taken the matter into serious consideration I have not yet reconciled with the principles of the theory of development this phenomenal fact, that when a man goes west or fishing there comes as an almost inevitable consequence an excessive indulgence in hyperbole. I hope therefore that when I am done it may not be said:—

"O sacred truth, thy triumph ceased a while"

when I rose to the height of this great argument and typified the ways of western men.

I am inclined to believe, sir, that there are few students who know the peculiar delights and benefits to be enjoyed by casting aside for a season the formality, stiffness, and limitations of city life and retiring to the quaint quiet and freedom of the country.

It was my fortune to be stationed as missionary during the past summer on the extreme frontier of Washington Territory amidst the foot hills of the Cascade Range. In consequence I had every opportunity to appreciate with Wordsworth, "The silence——" I beg pardon, I simply meant that absence of noise which characterizes the starry realms and that sense of slumber which is customarily amidst solitary hills. On every side rugged peaks reared their Titanic forms, green valleys and lakes and streams intervening. The principal occupations of the people are mining, agriculture, fruit growing

and cattle raising. As you wish me to deal specially with the social condition let me to my task.

The red man naturally attracts first attention, but over the portals of his tepee we might appropriately write "Ichabod." Poets and dime-novelists have heretofore combined to throw a halo of glory about this particular specimen of humanity, but when the "thing in itself" is seen as it is, crawling through the grass, even though the long light of the setting sun is fringing his general contour with gold and the southern breeze playfully tosses his wiry locks, the sight is not desirable from an æsthetic point of view. Instead of the imaginary long lithe lord of the lea we have little, lazy, lousy lover of whiskey. The full blooded Indian is a *rara avis*, and civilization cannot well be proud of its fruits as manifested in the diseased, degenerate, demoralized half-breed. He has apparently imbibed all the vices of the white man with none of his virtues. Perhaps I have spoken too fast. The "Klootchman" has kept pace with modern improvements in dress reform, completely discarding that particular piece of furniture which is responsible for the assimilation of the civilized female to the sand-glass. She however draws the line at bi-furcated skirts though adhering to the Jenness-Miller style of riding.

Something more degenerate than the Indian is his pony. Its neck is a beautiful crescent but the concave was put on the wrong side, and a Darwinian disciple would no doubt declare the forequarters to be specially adapted for splitting prairie and mountain breezes. All the meanness that horse flesh is heir to is condensed in the "shaggy nappy." The general droop to his whole carcass seems expressive of humility, but it only requires simply one parcel of humanity astraddle him to completely change the scene. The shaggy immediately leaps in air, becomes triangular, comes to earth with the force of a pile-driver, head between his his front legs, tail between his hind legs. Of course the point of dispute is, what shall constitute the apex of the triangle. Needless to say the pony prefers an empty saddle, but the rider whether ministerial or otherwise, would like to dwell on that point a little longer. The sensation produced in the rider, I cannot speak for the other participant, throughout the whole performance is not more to be desired than sea-sickness. By some skilful manœuvres the elevating principle gets to earth before that which is elevated and collides with it once more as it descends. Then woe to the rider. A thousand needles seem to shoot along his vertebral column, his head snaps like the cracker of a whip, every bone creaks in its socket, and yet he is reckoned "tenderfoot" who dismounts voluntarily or involuntarily.

Into the chain of destruction however the "cow-boy" enters, who with his quirt, his shaps, his spurs and hackamore soon converts hostility into docility.

As gracefully as a duck on the ocean wave he sits in the saddle while the pony demonstrates mathematical figures to the amusement of the ranchers and the amazement of "tenderfeet." Soon realizing the fixedness of the quantity aboard, the pony becomes philosophical and walks off at the ordinary pace, (*bos-puer volens.*)

The passionate love of unbridled freedom manifested by the pony in one circumstance is manifested by the rider in another. Given a cowboy + one bottle xxx + one six-shooter + a town, and you have a practical demonstration of the western conception of freedom. It may be ideal, but it becomes uncomfortably real at times. Perforation seems to become the chief end of this particular man, and fellow-beings take common ground with a pine board. Call it *reductio ad absurdum*, if you please; philosophy is thin and puny before the whizzing bullet. The cowboy is a materialist and propagates his doctrine with certainty and despatch.

Of a slightly higher grade is the miner. Though as full of oaths and strife and possessed of the same intense eagerness for the spirituous, he is on an average more intelligent and more intimately acquainted with the main topics of the day. The daily paper constitutes his library, with a few lectures of R. G. Ingersoll thrown in for ethical guidance.

In buckskin shirts, blue derry overalls and hob-nailed boots, with his pots and his pans, his pack-horse and his "pardner" he hies away to the hills and lives in the lap of nature. All day long he picks and digs with happy spirit illured by the peculiar fascination of his work, and at night-fall when the whip-poor-will's song has died away into stillness this poor shaggy child of the mountain wraps himself in his blanket, turns his toes to the blazing camp-fire and is soon lulled to sleep by the melody of the bubbling beans. He asks no pity. On no consideration would he return to the pernickety affectation and conventional fetters of ordinary so-called society life. He lives at least a franker and perhaps truer life.

But he is a bachelor. I regret I cannot close with a more cheerful picture. It is a lamentable fact that the interior of miner's, cowboy's or ranchman's "shack" is a sight to make angels weep; not to shock the fastidious by giving detail, I simply append the following with philanthropic motive, which I trust will be appreciated by those with whom rests the power to institute reform.

THE BACHELOR'S SONG.

With fingers unwashed and worn, with face unshaven and red,
A bachelor stood in unmanly rags kneading his leather bread;
Batch! Batch! Batch! in poverty, hunger and dirt,
And still with a pang of conscience sore, he remembered the hole in his shirt.

Batch! Batch! Batch! when the cock is crowing aloof,
Batch! Batch! Batch! with a hen roost on the roof;
Its oh! to have a wife, though but a barbarous Turk,
For woman is little use for else than doing this sort of work.

Oh! men with sisters dear—(I'll take one.)

With apology to Thomas Hood for mutilation.

Yours, etc.,

CONVOCATION.

OPENING OF SCHOOL OF MINING.

ON Monday, Oct. 30th, an interested audience assembled in the Carruthers Science Hall to participate in the formal opening of the School of Mining. In the absence of Mr. J. B. Carruthers, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Hiram Calvin, M.P., occupied the chair. He said the history of the institution which was about to be opened had been short; he would therefore not have to refer to the past. "The task of organizing a school like this," he continued, "would daunt a spirit less fearless than that of Dr. Grant, and it is a privilege for us to have such a leader. We have not sufficient means at present to carry on this work, but we hope, nevertheless, to make a success of it. We have already the Government grant, and are now awaiting the grant of the City Council before applying to the surrounding municipalities. There are a sufficient number of students ready to begin work, so we are depending upon the City Council to take immediate steps in regard to a grant. It is impossible to approach the surrounding municipalities until Kingston has first made an appropriation for this purpose. The Legislature was prompt in recognizing the importance of the work, and it is surprising that this city should be behindhand in doing so."

He then called on Mr. Hamilton Merritt, who is one of the three gentlemen in Canada who have attained to an associateship in the Royal School of Mines, London, England. After a few introductory remarks Mr. Merritt proceeded: "The wise choice of a name and an individual position will eventually cause this school to pass in front of the universities of McGill and Toronto, which enable students to qualify in subjects essential to a mining engineer. There was no class so closely banded together in mutual self-interest as the mining community. Nothing brought men together like danger or the appearance of it. Next to that of actual warfare he knew of no occupation where negligence or foolhardiness meets more surely with the summary punishment of loss of life or limb than the occupation of mining. The miner must first of all master the principles of chemistry that he may understand the composition

of minerals and ores and the reactions which take place during metallurgical operations. He must have studied physics and mechanics in order that he may know the laws of light, heat, sound, magnetism and electricity, also mineralogy, essential in order that the crystalline form, color, hardness and specific gravity of mineral substances may be mastered. A mining engineer must be a geologist and be familiar with the principles of petrology, geology, including palæontology, stratigraphical geology and a certain amount of geological surveying in order that he may recognize the structural form of the earth's surface with which he will have so much to do. After an acquaintance with the composition of the minerals going to make up rocks and ores, and some of the infinite variety of forms and conditions in which these rocks occur, the next step is the science of mining, under which are studied the various kinds of deposits of economic minerals, the modes of prospecting for them and the usual plans of opening them up and extracting them from their resting places in the crust of the earth. Every competent mining engineer must be acquainted with the methods in vogue for treating the various kinds of ores so that the metals which they contain may be extracted. This is the science of metallurgy.

Mr. Willet G. Miller, B.A., lecturer in Geology and Petrography, delivered an address on the benefits to be derived from a study of Geology. A knowledge of Geology was shown to be of great practical benefit to the mining man and prospector. Instances were cited to show that in many cases great losses are incurred in mining ventures through a lack of scientific knowledge. Gold, coal and other minerals are looked for in districts where the rock formation precludes their occurrence. Thousands of dollars are often wasted in attempting to work deposits in formations where minerals are not to be found in paying quantities. In some cases costly buildings are erected and machinery is got in to work deposits of ore, which, while it may be of a very high grade, occurs only in so called pockets which are soon exhausted. A knowledge of the subject of ore deposits in such cases would make it known whether these minerals occurred in veins which were likely to yield a large amount of ore, or whether they occurred only in lenticular masses which would soon be exhausted on working.

The subject of Petrography, a branch of Geology, to which it is intended to pay especial attention in the school, has an important bearing on the occurrence of minerals of economic value. It deals largely with the minute structure of rocks, and through its study many facts have been discovered which tend to explain the relations existing between rocks and the minerals which accompany them. Through the study of this subject many laws are

being found out which relate to the separation of rocks from their original molten masses, and as the science advances many facts will be discovered which will solve problems concerning the occurrence of minerals and the nature of ore deposits.

The civil engineer can often make great use of a knowledge of Geology. The nature and composition of strata determine the direction of tunnels, railroads and canals. By taking advantage of the nature of rocks and their plications engineering works may be proceeded with much more quickly and at far less expense than when they are carried on as it were by chance.

In agriculture a knowledge of the chemical composition of rocks and the way in which they decompose to form soil, is often of great service in pointing out the best modes of cultivation in different districts. Courses of lectures and practical work, dealing with the relations of Geology to the science and art of farming, will be pursued in this school.

The importance of some knowledge of Geology to the sculptor and the architect is readily understood. On the purity of marble and its non-liability to decompose depends the success of works of art. Many fine buildings are built of stone which soon begins to decay, and the building, if not becoming quite unsafe, at least becomes very unsightly. The painter of landscape can make as much use of the study of the physical features of a country as a painter of animal forms makes of anatomy. As the latter subject is regularly taught to students who intend to devote themselves to particular branches of painting, why should he who intends to become a landscape painter not be taught something of Geology?

Even in Theology a practical use can often be made of Geology. Many men at the present time, after completing their theological courses, take up their work in mining districts; and I have been told by several clergymen that they find their knowledge of Geology and Mineralogy of great service to them in their pastoral work. They are able to make blow-pipe examinations of minerals for the miners, and to advise them concerning their "finds," and thus immediately get on friendly terms with the men and have much more influence with them for good than they would have had did they not possess this practical knowledge.

Would not a person possessing some knowledge of Geology be afforded more pleasure in visiting the Alps, Mt. Vesuvius or the Falls of the Niagara than would the ordinary tourist? Let us take the case of a summer tourist on a boating trip through the Georgian Bay. To one having some knowledge of the structure of the earth the hills near Collingwood would be something more than the "Blue Mountains." He would ask himself: To what geological age do these rocks belong, what was the mode of

their formation? Specimens of the rocks and fossils which he would collect would afford him pleasure in study and serve as mementos of his trip in after years. The headlands along the southern shore would likewise be more to him than beautiful capes. On arriving at the harbour of Killarney the student of Geology would be as much entranced by its beauty as is any other tourist, and besides he would here meet with geological phenomena of no ordinary interest. He would find that the formation of this harbour is due to the wearing out of a narrow strip or dyke of a certain kind of rock in the granite which forms both sides of the harbour. Thus his call at this place would, besides giving him all the pleasure derived out of it by other travellers, afford him food for reflection which would make the pleasure double. On reaching the Grand Manitoulin, its beautiful bays, admired by everyone, would be still more admired by him on seeing that they do not occur at hap hazard around the island, but owe their beauty and arrangement to a system of anticlinals which stretch across the island. He would find that the rocks on this island represent on a small scale formations which cover hundreds of miles in Southern Ontario.

The thousands of small islands through which the boat would pass would be something more to him than points of rocks projecting out of the water. He would have no difficulty in making out that those most thickly clothed with vegetation belong to limestone formations and are of Silurian age, the more rugged and barren would be seen to belong to the Huronian or Laurentian systems, and each would have some interesting problem connected with it. The land of the north shore would be something more to him than a desert waste, a region of barren rock and morass. To him it would be a region of great diversity. Every cliff and every valley would be waiting to tell him interesting stories of how the rocks were formed, how denudation had taken place and of the one-time presence of the ice kings, the glaciers.

To Canadians especially the study of Geology should be an important subject. Our country has a greater extent of mineral bearing rocks than any other nation. The future wealth and greatness of this country depend largely on our getting to work and thoroughly studying these rocks. Besides assisting in adding to our country's material prosperity we are afforded opportunities as a nation of becoming pre-eminent in this branch of science and of attracting the attention of the scientific world, just as the sons of that other north country, Scotland, have, through the advantages afforded them by her natural features, been enabled for over a century to stand in the van of geological study and have thus helped to add to the honour of their country and to her fame among nations.

The situation of this school, viewed from the geological standpoint, augurs well for its success. Students are here afforded splendid opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with rocks in the field. We have around the city extensive outcrops of sedimentary rocks which afford opportunities for study of the various problems connected with rocks of this class. On going back into the country only a few miles the student has a chance to become acquainted with rocks of crystalline nature, which are rich in minerals. Several mines are in close proximity to this school, and students desirous of gaining a practical knowledge of mining will have abundant opportunities for doing so. Mining here will not be taught merely from books, but every candidate for the degree of M.E. will be given a thoroughly practical training in all that pertains to his profession.

Excursions will be arranged to places of particular geological interest, and the student, after collecting specimens of rocks, ores and metallurgical products, will study them carefully in the laboratory and work out his results.

Students studying mining in Kingston will also be in a place which is easy of access to the large government collections at Ottawa, and to numerous museums in the adjacent states.

This School, considering the natural advantages of its location, should become celebrated among Canadians as Freiberg has among Germans and as the Johns Hopkins University of Maryland has in the United States, the success which both of these institutions have achieved as schools of science, especially in geological science, being due to the facilities which the natural features of the districts afford the student for practical work.

As an instance of the importance of Kingston as a mining centre, I might refer to the interest which has been aroused in our minerals at the Chicago Fair. Specimens sent from this district have attracted the attention of some of the most distinguished mineralogists of the day. If such discoveries have been made while the district to the north of us has as yet been imperfectly explored, what may we expect when the rocks and minerals have been worked out in greater detail? Students coming to this School will have the advantage of frequent visits to a mineral bearing district which bids fair to become one of the most interesting in America.

The superficial deposits in this district afford abundant opportunities for the study of that branch of geology which is now attracting great attention in America, glacial geology, and students attending this School will have a chance to make themselves practically familiar with this subject.

Few, indeed, are the positions in life in which a knowledge of geology cannot be put to some practical use, and if we consider the advantage of the study of this subject from the side of mental or even

moral training we shall see that its influences for good are not less far-reaching or less profound.

It could be shown that through its study man's reasoning powers are developed, his memory strengthened, his powers of imagination increased, his sympathy with his fellowmen enlarged, and that through its study he is taught to properly observe and appreciate the wondrous works of nature, something which is worth while for all to try to do, since, as has been truly said, "God has written only two books, the Bible and the geological record."

Professor Wm. Nicol then read an interesting address on "Representative Mining Schools." The famous Freiberg School was taken as a European representative, while the Houghton School in Michigan was taken as an American representative.

These two schools were chosen because the speaker had a thorough acquaintance with them, having enjoyed the privileges of studying at them. The *Bergakademie* at Freiberg, Saxony, is one of the oldest schools of its kind and owes much of its greatness to its being situated in a mining district, where students may become familiar with the practical side of mining and smelting. Four large buildings are there required for the accommodation of the students; thirteen laboratories and as many storerooms for rocks, minerals and metallurgical products, provide abundant opportunity for students to do practical work. A staff of seventeen professors and nine assistants is employed to train 160 students. More than half the students are foreigners, yet the little kingdom of Saxony finds it to its advantage to maintain such a school to train men to aid in developing its mineral resources.

On the staff are found many learned men, such as Dr. Stelzner, Dr. Winkler, the discoverer of germanium, and Dr. Richter, the discoverer of indium.

Students may take as a regular part of the course, practical work in the mining and smelting works of the district. In this work the students are placed in charge of the regular foreman of the works and perform all kinds of work in turn. Students in Metallurgy are taken, by the professor in that subject, to representative smelting works in the district, where he is able to show them the various metallurgical operations in progress. Similar excursions are led by the professors of mining, geology, mechanical and electrical engineering.

The course includes four winter and four summer sessions. The degrees conferred are, Metallurgical Engineer, Civil Engineer, and Mining Engineer. The average annual expenditure for such students is about \$500—foreigners pay a poll tax of \$25.

The Michigan Mining School at Houghton is one of the youngest schools of its kind. Houghton is the county seat of Houghton county, and is situated at the base of Keewenaw Peninsula, on the south

shore of Lake Superior. Within a few miles of Houghton are the great copper and iron mining districts of North Michigan. Up to 1890 the copper mines of that district had produced nearly two hundred and forty-four million dollars' worth of copper, while nearly eight million tons of iron ore were taken from the iron mines during 1890. The Calumet and Hecla Copper Mine is two-thirds of a mile deep and about two-and-a-half miles long. The Tamarack Mine has two shafts, each nearly a mile deep.

Though the surroundings are very practical and abundant opportunity is given for practical work, yet an effort is made to give such courses of instruction as give the student a grasp of the principles of mining subjects.

A large and beautiful building has so far been sufficient to accommodate the eighty students in attendance, but more accommodation is being provided. The staff consists of six professors and seven assistant professors. The officers of instruction are employed in connection with the State Geological Survey.

In connection with the School is a well equipped stamp mill, in which the students are given practical instruction in the treatment of ores and the winning of the precious metals. Each student must in his turn perform the duties of ore carrier, fireman, engineer, stamp-feeder, amalgamator, assayer, in short he must put himself in the position of each hand employed in the stamp mill from the lowest to the highest. The professor of surveying gives his students practical instruction, first in making plans of the grounds, then of the country in the vicinity of the School. Gradually the more difficult work of laying out mining claims, running a railway survey, and underground mine surveying is taken up.

In the stamp mill and smelting works in the vicinity the professor of metallurgy has good opportunity of demonstrating the principles taught in the lecture room. The professor of mechanical and electrical engineering is provided with two well equipped shops in which the students are taught wood working and iron working. Excellent courses of assaying are given during the summer session. The course of study extends over four years, at the end of which time the degree of E. M., Engineer of Mining, is obtained. At the end of three years candidates may obtain the degree of S. B., Bachelor of Science.

Instruction is free to students of every land. All are received on the same conditions. Students must pay for materials, and conduct themselves as gentlemen. Average annual expense of each student is \$450.

Rev. Dr. Williamson, of Queen's, spoke of the great mineral wealth of the district in the vicinity of the new School of Mining, and urged the necessity of training men specially for the intelligent examination and operation of these mineral deposits. The

School, he said, would owe much to its being situated in a district showing such variety in mineralogy and geology.

Aldermen McKelvey and McIntyre expressed their views on the importance of such a School for Kingston. The shipping trade is growing less and less each year, and Kingston must look to the prosperity in mining and agriculture for its support—to develop the mineral and agricultural resources of the district, as by the establishment of such a School as this, is to bring prosperity to Kingston. So far the city council had taken no action towards giving a grant to the School, but they had no reason to think that such a grant would be denied.

Dr. Grant made some closing remarks as follows: "It is impossible for the School to succeed without the help of outside subscriptions. About \$35,000 has already been subscribed, but about \$15,000 more is needed, and it must be made up in order to make the School a permanency. We would be delighted to get a lease of the Collegiate property, and are grateful to Ald. McKelvey for the suggestion, as well as to Ald. McIntyre for his promise of support."

Dr. Grant thanked the audience for the moral support of their presence.

SPORTS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF ONTARIO.

FOUR years ago *The Owl*, of Ottawa College, said in reference to our efforts for the cup, "They will never be satisfied till they get it." The history of the past few years has proved this. In '89 and '90 we were in the finals. In '91 we were in the semi-finals, being beaten by 'Varsity, who in turn played Osgoode a tie, though a week later the Halls asserted their powers. In '92 we played Osgoode in the semi-finals, making the best showing against the champions in that season. This year we have won in Ontario; not only so, we were able on Thanksgiving Day to carry off the palm in the inter-provincial contest and to establish our right to the title "Champions of Canada." In our own "slow lumbering Presbyterian style" we have plodded on, always working faithfully, and always standing well in the series, until at last we have attained what we have all along striven for, viz;—the highest possible position of Rugby football in this country. When the Ontario schedule had been played till the final was reach, Toronto city and Queen's were left to do battle for the cup. The question now arose, where shall the match be played, in Toronto, or in Kingston? Our representatives did all in their power to have the game played here, but so strong was the opposition to this move that it was abandoned, and a compromise was accepted. Instead of one match being played, home and home matches were proposed, and the Union readily fell in the scheme as being

the best possible way out of a bad fix, and fairest to both teams. The first of these matches was played on Rosedale Athletic Grounds on Nov. 11th. This game was given to Toronto by common consent, although we felt certain the result of the two matches would give us the championship. Judge of the surprise both to our opponents and ourselves when at the end of the game we were declared winners by a score of 28 to 3. In Kingston the news could hardly be believed. With such a score in our favor away from home, there must be something wrong. But there was nothing wrong. Our team merely played the best game ever put up by them; in fact in all its features the match as played by us surpassed anything ever seen in Toronto before.

There still remained the home contest, but it was felt that Toronto's effort would be but the struggle of a forlorn hope, with 25 points to be made up. Just here we must say, we appreciate to the fullest extent the sportsmanlike spirit displayed by them in coming down to face such odds. We believe they had no thought of winning, but they felt that in giving us a game they were fitting us to meet Montreal on Thanksgiving Day; and casting their own interests aside they generously sacrificed themselves in the interest of the Province. There is one thing in connection with the game that every Queen's man feels sorry for, and that is, that the popular captain of the Torontos should have been so unfortunate as to have his arm broken. It was one of those accidents which cannot be avoided and which cannot be atoned for except by extending our sympathy and expressing our sorrow.

The second match took place on the Campus on Nov. 18th. It was grand day for football, but rather chilly for spectators, a large number of whom lined each side of the field. The team from Toronto was the same we met a week previous, with the exception that Cartwright took his place at quarter, Hutchins going on the wing. Our team was unchanged. The referee was W. J. Moran of Osgoode Hall; umpire, G. Clayes, 'Varsity. Each official did his work impartially and to the entire satisfaction of both teams. The game was not up to championship form although at times there were some beautiful pieces of play. At no time was there any doubt as to the result, nor were we ever in danger of being scored against except once when Wilson was forced to rouge. The Torontos played a plucky game from start to finish, but were clearly out-classed. There was little or no excitement as the match was too one-sided to be interesting. At the end the score stood 27 to 1 in favor of Queen's. Of course there was a grand rush for the players, and the victors were carried off the field. In the evening we entertained Toronto to a hastily prepared supper. Good fellowship prevailed, and the hearty wish of all was that we might win at Montreal.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA.

Osgoode Hall, winners of the Ontario trophy in '91 and '92, were successful against Montreal, Quebec's champions, in their contests for Dominion honors during those two years; and this year Queen's was depended upon to uphold the prestige of our province. On Thanksgiving Day, therefore, we represented not only our own University but also the Union to which we belong, and our sister clubs cast aside particular interests, and wished well to Queen's, that Ontario might prove too strong for Quebec. That these wishes were realized one can see by the score. Queen's well sustained the reputation of the province and its high standard of football. "They played the best and most scientific game ever witnessed in Montreal—a game that was worthy the championship."

A large number of spectators was present at the M. A. A. grounds when the hour for the game had arrived. Queen's had many supporters in the grand stand, on account of the inter-provincial nature of the match, and cheering and rooting was long and sustained when either side played brilliantly. A few minutes before time was called Montreal appeared on the field, followed soon after by Queen's. Both teams received hearty ovations. They were as follows:—Montreal—Back, Branch; Halves, Savage, Fry, Seagram; Quarter, Wand; Scrimmage, Poff, James, Sharp; Wings, Higginson, Buchannan (Capt), Baird, O'Brien, Armstrong, Montsanat, Jamieson. Queen's—Back, Wilson; Halves, McRae, Farrell, Curtis (Capt); Quarter, Fox; Scrimmage Baker, Kennedy, Cranston; Wings, McCammon, Rayside, Moffatt, Webster, Ross, Horsey, McLennan.

Referee—W. A. H. Kerr, Osgoode Hall.
Umpire—Dr. Lee Walker, Montreal.

After a few preliminary exercises, the whistle is blown, and Referee Kerr lines up the men to address them. While this little ceremony is going on the spectators have a opportunity of sizing up the team. Montreal are a well built, athletic looking lot of men, but they appear nervous. One can see that they lack the confidence necessary to fight out a tough battle and to bring the contest to a successful issue. On the other hand Queen's men are confident with the confidence that comes from a season of success. One could almost predict the result from the manner in which they walked on the field. One after another the Ontario clubs have fallen before them—even their clothing tells a tale of many a hard fought fight—and they feel the most Montreal can do is to push them to show what they really can accomplish when necessity requires it.

With the wind blowing forty miles an hour against it, Montreal kicks off. There is a tremendous struggle near the centre for a few minutes, where Montreal plays well. Gradually, however, the ball is forced toward its line. After a few minutes'

play the opening comes, and Horsey rushes over securing a try and first blood for Queen's. McRae kicks a difficult goal and Queen's secures 6 points. The boys feel this is the time to score, and by good judgment in kicking and superior following up and rushing over we secured three more tries which McRae converted, and a touch in goal, being a total of 25 to 2 in our favor the first half. Montreal has played a grand game but was unable to break our combination except on two occasions, when it rushed a dribble down nearly to goal, tries being saved each time by Wilson. In this half Queen's has played the open kicking game because of the favorable wind. In the second half we changed to the close running and passing game. Montreal still plays pluckily but without effect. Our play was a revelation. Our running and passing was admired even by our opponents. Queen's played with the ball, while Montreal seldom had a chance against the tremendous rushes of our men. In this match, as never before, head-work and team-work has displayed its superiority over individual play. There is no doubt about it Queen's combination and training won, being pitted against as strong a lot of individual players as ever stepped on the sod. At the end of as grand an exhibition of the good old game as has ever been given in this country the score stood 29 to 11 in favor of Queen's.

At night a complimentary dinner was given to Queen's by the Montreal team. The menu was superb, for what Montreal does is well done. Speeches, songs and recitations were the order of the day. The health of each club was proposed and nobly drunk by those present, and ably responded to by Captains Buchannan and Curtis. After a royal good time and right hearty good-fellowship, "Auld Lang Syne" was sung and we parted with the hope to meet again in '94.

THE RECEPTION.

Queen's has this year closed the most successful football season in its history. We have played eight matches, being beaten twice though still retaining our lead on the tie. We have wiped out all old sores against Ottawa College, 'Varsity, Hamilton, and have virtually done so against Osgoode, by the crushing defeat sustained by Toronto at our hands. And just here let us say that even the "Tigers" from Burlington Bay are silent now and thirst for glory no more. In the eight matches we have scored 181 points to our opponents 75, a majority of 106. The average number of points secured in each game has been 22 to our opponents' 9. With such a record we may well feel proud.

A number of the public spirited men of the town felt that they ought to do honor to the champions on their return from Montreal. A magnificent

reception was gotten up and carried out although very little time was at the disposal of the committee. Hundreds met them at the station, and headed by a band a procession was formed and the town paraded. At the City Hall speeches were made and congratulations extended. In behalf of the boys the JOURNAL thanks the citizens of Kingston for the magnificent reception accorded them. In conclusion we hope this feeling of friendship may long continue between "town and gown," and with the hearty support of the students and the good wishes of the people of Kingston may a team from Queen's long continue to bring the championship trophy to the "Old Ontario Strand."

COLLEGE NEWS.

A. M. S.

THE regular meeting of the Society, held on the 18th of November, was very well attended, and the proceedings throughout were interesting and enthusiastic. The motions by F. Hugo, M.A., that the Executive Committee arrange a series of Inter-Year debates and that the Mock Parliament be re-organized were discussed and carried. A communication, dealing with certain relations existing between the Football Club and the Athletic Committee, brought forth able addresses from Messrs. Mowat, H. R. Grant and several others, and after much light had been thrown on the matter by these gentlemen, the question was amicably settled. The fact that last Saturday night was nomination night, brought out a great number of the students, including many medicals, and when President Walker called the meeting to order, Convocation Hall was pretty well filled. A motion by G. F. Macdonnell, M.A., dealing with the relation of the Athletic Committee to the different Athletic Committees, was carried. It was decided to hold the annual Convesazione on the Friday before the college closes for the Christmas holidays, and a committee was appointed to arrange for the same, consisting of Messrs. Davis, Beaton, Ross, Farrell, W. G. Irving, Macdonnell, Mowat, J. M. Millar, Peck, Horsey, Peacock, Ford, Fleming, Kirkpatrick, C. F. Laird, Hugo, Shortt and Gandier. A committee was also appointed to solicit subscriptions from the friends of Queen's to provide suitable trophies to be presented to each member of the football team. The well-known voice of W. F. Nickle, B.A., was heard on behalf of athletics. He spoke at length upon the condition of the Campus and advised that steps at once be taken to place the same second to none in Canada. He also very kindly offered to use all his influence in soliciting subscriptions for this improvement. The committee appointed to select leaders for the Mock Parliament reported and advised that G. F. Macdonnell, M.A., be appointed leader of the

opposition. The nominations for the executive officers for the ensuing year were then received. The speeches of the nominators were interesting and well delivered and from the enthusiasm manifested in the nominations a very spirited contest for every office may be expected. The following were nominated: For President, J. M. Millar, M.A., T. H. Farrell, M.A., and Frank Hugo, M.A. Mr. Hugo retired from the contest in favor of Mr. Millar. For Vice-President, J. S. Shortt, E. R. Peacock and A. E. Ross, B.A. For Critic, W. McKellock and Geo. R. Lowe. For Secretary, J. A. McInnes and J. H. Turnbull. For Treasurer, Robt. Burton and G. A. Butler. For Assistant Secretary, J. Leckie and W. B. Gorden. For Committee, A. B. Ford (Medical), C. B. Foxe, '94, E. L. Pope, '95, G. F. Weatherhead, '96 and W. A. McLroy, '97.

Y. M. C. A.

During the week of prayer for young men special meetings were held each evening at 7 o'clock. With the kind permission of Mr. Williams, General Secretary of the city association, we met in a cosy corner of their building, and for half an hour held sweet converse with one another and with God. Remembering that a student's first duty is to study, we endeavored to encroach as little as possible upon the evening's work by meeting at an early hour and remaining no longer than thirty minutes. The first arrangement was for two meetings only, but all were so highly pleased with the first that it was unanimously voted to meet every night till Friday. The average attendance was over twenty-five, and the result of these gatherings upon the college at large, as well as upon the students who were present, cannot but be good. It may be that they were a partial cause of extra members coming out on the 17th, so that the English room was then filled to overflowing.

W. W. Peck, '93, was leader and C. H. Daly, B.A., was in charge of the singing. After opening exercises the leader spoke from the text given on the programme: "Wherefore it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day," (Matt. xii, 12).

He first called attention to the spirit with which the Jews at this time were listening to and watching Jesus. They were not seeking for instruction, nor honestly trying to understand the guiding principles of Christ's life, but were anxious to drag Him down, to discredit, by finding in His remarks or actions something opposed to their traditions and customs. With this attitude the speaker contrasted that of Christ. He was a student of the same law as were the Jews, but He was not, like them, in bondage to the mere form or external expression of that law, but had looked into and understood its spirit and acted accordingly.

Then came the practical application, that Christ's attitude towards custom and towards all formal observances should be ours, while at the same time we must respect the opinions and even the prejudices of all honest men, especially of aged saints.

General Secretary Williams was present and took part briefly in the discussions that followed.

On account of the reception given the "Champions of Canada" on their return from Montreal on Friday afternoon, the regular prayer meeting for the 24th was postponed until Sunday morning. At 9.45 quite a number of students gathered in the city Y. M. C. A. building, where a very interesting meeting was held. The leader, Mr. Conn, read a paper, just the right length, in which he indicated several lines of thought and left the development to those present.

The subject was "A Law of Progress," taken from John xii, 24: "Except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die it abideth alone; but if it die, it beareth much fruit." The leader pointed out that the meaning of this death was not the annihilation of anything good, but the realization of self through the crucifixion of evil desire and through obedience to the will of the Father. But in this life through death we must have a definite purpose to guide us. This purpose must be, to follow with unflinching zeal the pathway of duty.

Several of those taking part emphasized the fact that this self denial was no easy matter. Paul calls it crucifying the flesh, a most agonizing process. Fruit unto life can only be reaped when there is death unto sin. But suffering makes strong, so that he who has the strongest and noblest character is he who has endured most for God and humanity.

Y. W. C. A.

Although this Society now speaks for the first time, this term, through these columns, it has been by no means inactive. We make no apology for its existence; but it may be well to state briefly its aims, for the sake of the unenlightened, and to dispel all doubts as to the advisability of becoming a member, from the mind of the wary freshman.

In the past, the young women of Queen's, believing in a liberal education, and knowing the tendency of college life to develop the mental at the expense of the spiritual, felt the need of an organization which should have for its aim the development of the higher life. Accordingly, this Society was organized under its present name, and took the form of a weekly meeting of one hour devoted entirely to prayer and the study of the scriptures. Whether or not our predecessors were very happy in their selection of a designation, whether the mere name can or cannot affect the success of an organization, are points for discussion. But it is not our intention to contest with Shakespeare the importance of

nomenclature in general; it is enough for us that the Society has been re-organized as having in the past fulfilled its purpose.

This year it is more than ever the aim of the members, if that were indeed possible, to make the meetings of such a nature as shall stimulate to a higher plane of living by impressing through study of the Bible, wider and truer ideas of the meaning of life. The hour is not set apart for mere "playing at being good." The time of the average student is too precious for affectation, cant and namby-pambyism. The aim is to break through the crust and see into the heart of real religion, and thus make their meetings a strong factor in the upbuilding of genuine character.

We note with pleasure that many of the class of '97 have not only joined but are taking an active interest in the work. They seem to understand that it is they who lay the foundation of that spirit which will in the future characterize the lady students of this college, and that it is incumbent on them to build well, so that the women who have received their education at Queen's may be known throughout the country, not only for their scholarly attainment but also for their nobility of character.

The topics this year cover a wide range, are original and as has been already proved can be made helpful and interesting.

The Thanksgiving Song Service was in every way a success. The offerings of fruit and flowers were sent to the hospital where the programme was repeated on the following Sunday.

The President, Miss Polson, was appointed delegate to the Inter-Seminary Missionary Convention, held last week in Toronto.

DIVINITY HALL.

During the first few weeks of the session a solemn stillness seemed to have settled over Divinity Hall in striking contrast to the days when Patriarch Sharp presided over the boisterous throng. The shade of Muirhead, in its phantom meanderings thro' the halls, must have groaned within itself and felt regretfully that the sprightly days of yore had relapsed into a monotonous hum-drum.

However, within the last few days the theologues have awakened from their sleep and returning consciousness was shewn by feverish desire to win glory on the foot-ball field. Alas! their fondest hopes were doomed to disappointment, as defeat at the hands of the freshmen and numerous bruises and scars bear witness. In spite of defeat, in spite of naughty words used, and in spite of the fact that a prominent theologue was ruled off for scrapping, we feel that this new departure has had a healthy influence, and besides developing latent rugby skill it shews that divinities can take pleasure in sublunar affairs as well as others.

After many secret assemblies and long and solemn deliberation, the presiding genii for the session have been announced. The office of Pope, left vacant by Rev. Jas. Madill, was the first to be considered, with the result that it was abolished with due solemnity. This was due mainly for two reasons, first: The first year class are too docile to require a Pontiff, and second: as W. H. Davis, Esq., M.A., is the only one qualified for that position, it was found that the papal robes which adorned the expansive exterior of the ex-pope were too commodious for the present candidate.

His Grace Archbishop Rollins was unanimously elected for a second term and received the congratulations of the entire assemblage by their rising and uncovering their heads. As His Grace is now the supreme dignitary in the hall due deference should be paid to him, especially in the matter of precedence.

The contest for the position of Bishop was keen and in many instances bitterly personal. Jas. Leitch, Esq., B.A., of elocutionary fame, was the favorite. MacArthur objected that he alone was qualified for this position as the "husband of one wife;" but His Grace, with a refined wave of the hand, ruled that Mr. Leitch would no doubt soon become qualified. He was therefore duly installed as Bishop.

We miss this session the cheerful countenance of W. D. Wilkie, B.A., and regret to learn that he has been unable to return through ill-health.

It was whispered around that R. J. Hutcheson, M.A., was an aspirant for the position of Patriarch, but an examination proved that his head was not yet sufficiently bald to qualify him for that fatherly position.

"The long-looked-for day has at length arrived and I have attained to the full stature of a divinity's manhood."—[E. C. C-n--e.

Lost, strayed or stolen from Divinity Hall, T. L. Walker, M.A. A large reward is offered to the finder. When last seen he was rusticated in the cellar of the Science Hall.

'94.

The meeting on Nov. 16th was uncommonly large and enthusiastic, the special business being to select candidates for the A. M. S. elections. At an early stage in the meeting there was evidence of the presence of rival factions, but notwithstanding this, everything was concluded in a manner becoming to the Senior Year. After a short discussion as to the number of candidates to be retained as nominees, the following were selected:—

Hon. President—Prof. Shortt.
 President—J. M. Millar, M.A.
 Vice-President—E. R. Peacock and J. S. Shortt.
 Critic—Wm. McC. Kellar and G. R. Lowe.
 Committeeman—C. B. Fox.

It was decided to give the candidates an opportunity to present their claims for the election at a mass-meeting to be held in Convocation Hall on Tuesday, 25th.

'95.

A meeting of the year of '95 was held in the Science Class-room on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 16th, to nominate candidates for the offices in the Alma Mater Society, open to candidates of this year. For Committeeman, E. L. Pope was the unanimous choice of the meeting, and for Secretary J. A. McInnes and J. H. Turnbull were nominated. Several students who have entered the college this year from other places, but who have third year standing, were elected members of the year. After all the business had been transacted the prophet of the year, A. J. McNeil, made a lengthy prophecy in which the budding genius of R. N. McCreary was recognized and described as it will appear in full bloom twenty-five years hence.

'96 AND '97.

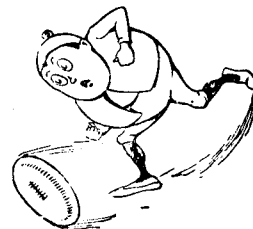
The Secretaries of these years must have eaten too much Thanksgiving dinner, or played too much football, or have gone fishing, or lost themselves, for though a report of their year meeting was requested none has been received.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Surely it is time that the Senate took some steps about repairing the lockers that were smashed on Convocation night. Either the money paid for them should be refunded or the lockers placed in a condition fit for use.

Another row of panelling for pictures is being put into the reading room, to be filled with photographs of the illustrious. It seems to us, however, that the football team this year should have a whole art gallery to itself after the match in Montreal last Saturday.

The University of Chicago opened Oct. 2nd with an attendance of over 1,000. Harvard reports 2,804 students, University of Pennsylvania 1,950, Princeton 1,130, Oberlin 1,300, Cornell 1,600, Columbia 1,552.



The above is the result of a snap shot taken by our artist of one of our fleet forwards. If not exactly true to life it is at least as good as any of the celebrated pictures taken by the *Mail* artist.

"The team from Toronto 'Varsity to play McGill will probably come down with the champions of Ontario on Nov. 18th."—*McGill Fortnightly*.

Oh, no! gentlemen. The champions of Ontario do not reside in Toronto, nor the Champions of the Dominion in Montreal.

A very determined effort is about to be made, under the auspices of the Athletic Committee, to raise the wherewithal to fix up a new Campus. There have been three ways proposed: to level the old Campus; to enlarge the bowling green and to make a new field altogether on the Artillery Commons. The last will likely be carried into effect. The scheme deserves the hearty support of all, and by next fall there will be no cause for outside clubs to kick about our grounds. The Champions of Canada will have a team and a field to play on second to none in the Ontario Union.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

THE following conversation is said to have taken place in Toronto: Mowat to Ford—? ? ? ? ? Ford to Mowat—? ? ? ? ?

It takes me to give Prof. Watson a few pointers on Mill.—[Rev. E. T—m—s.]

Professor—Mr. B-y-n, could you tell me where Venus is to be found? Hughie B-y-n. In the west, sir, *after dark*.

Tuddy to Umpire—Do you know anything about the rules of the game? Umpire (indignantly)—Do I, indeed, know anything about the rules of the game. I've played ball on 'Varsity II.

Professor—Mr. H—b-s-n, why do churches face the east. Mr. H—b-s-n—Because, sir, it is the land of the rising sun. Professor—That's the first time I knew you were a heathen, Mr. H.

Just after the arrival of one of the much talked of electric cars, a woman who had evidently spent some of her years in the Green Isle, on seeing the steam roller, asked if that was one of them. Another woman who came from the same quarter of the globe was seen trying to post a letter in a fire alarm box.

Professor—Mr. McI-n-s, can you name another class of horses? Mr. McI-n-s—Thoroughbreds, sir.

A freshman filling out the registration forms wrote opposite the legend:—Intended profession, if decided—"Bachelor of Arts."

If that is the case, it is well.—[W. W. P—k.]

The notice calling a meeting of the C. I. & V. has caused a ripple of excitement among the freshmen, and considerable anxiety is shown on the countenance of more than one.

It appears that the 'Varsity sprinter came down here to give the "natives" an exhibition of the Kangaroo start, but apparently he missed connections, for he was the last man to leave the scratch.

Alfie—I won a dollar.

A couple of the "boys" were walking down Princess street and passing a window in which corsets were exposed for sale, one of them remarked: "What a fine display!" "Of corse-it-is," immediately replied the other.

Why should the Senate deprive me and my children of a gymnasium.—[W. G. I-v—g.]

H. R. G—t, (on the 'bus from Rosedale to the Palmer)—Why, everybody takes off his hat to us now.

Toronto rooter—I guess, Smellie, we're going to get licked. Smellie—Well, I should rather think so. That's the best team that trots in shoe leather to-day.

Big Joe Wright (on being tackled by Foxie)—Get down, little boy, and stop your scrapping.

The eldest son was a son of gun, he was, he was. He bet on Toronto and lost his money, he did, he did.—[J. S. R-ys-de.]

Not only do the students get excited on the occasion of a football victory, but even the Professors and the worthy Principal himself. After the final result of the Toronto match was known, the Principal rushed into Dr. Watson's home and shouted, "Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, the score's twenty-seven to three."

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