

# Queen's College Journal.

VOL. XX.

FEBRUARY 11TH, 1893.

NO. 13.

## Queen's College Journal,

Published weekly by the Alma Mater Society  
of Queen's University during the  
academic year.

A. E. ROSS, B.A., - Editor-in-Chief.  
J. W. MUIRHEAD, B.A., - Managing Editor.  
FRANK HUGO, B.A., - Business Manager.

The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable  
before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be  
addressed to the Editor, Drawer 1104, Kingston,  
Ont.

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

WE would like to know how many of the students are aware that there is an "order for service for Convocation Hall." From careful observation made at the time of the invocation and the offering of the Lord's Prayer last Sunday, we have concluded that none have ever seen it. The "order of service" is very beautiful and should be followed, but others can scarcely be expected to follow it if the students do not set them an example. We would suggest that students glance at the first page of the hymn books to be found in the Hall before the opening of the service next Sunday.

\* \* \*

The students remember with pleasure the course of semi-popular lectures on Astronomy given by Prof. Dupuis. They were anticipated during the whole session and now that they are past, those of us who had the privilege of attending look back upon them with satisfaction and profit. Last session Prof. Watson also gave a lecture upon Holbein, his *Work and Times*, and we could wish that this lecture had been followed by a few more of a similar nature for a students' course. When we heard his lecture, and realized how little students knew of Holbein and his *Work* until enlightened by Prof. Watson's magnificent exposition, we were greatly impressed with the

need there was in Queen's for more instruction along that and kindred lines. Considering the great success that attended the course by Prof. Dupuis, would it not be possible for the Senate to arrange each year for a special course of five or six lectures upon some important subject which does not usually appear upon the ordinary college curriculum? In the realm of painting, sculpture, architecture, archæology, etc., there is abundant scope for such an annual course, which could be open for all students alike. The ordinary college student is usually badly enough informed upon many of these important subjects which are never so well treated as when taken up by a professor whose inclinations lead him into such special paths as a recreation or pastime. We doubt not but that there are at least half a dozen of our professors who could and would gladly give us the benefit of their private investigation in some such branch of universal interest. The good that would be derived by the students from such an annual course could hardly be overestimated. It would certainly constitute one of the most attractive features of our winter's work, as well as awaken a public sentiment in our favour that would aid very materially in keeping Queen's in the high position she now occupies as a broad and progressive institution.

\* \* \*

The Debate with Toronto, which we had hoped would have been over long ago, seems to have practically fallen through. We do not wish to lay the blame of it either upon Toronto's shoulders or our own. But since Toronto's old excuse of "too late in the session" would not work this year, as we appointed our debaters before Xmas, we thought that the matter could have been satisfactorily arranged. We may, however, congratulate ourselves upon having had several good debates amongst ourselves during the past few years, and though we have not been able to try a bout with Toronto, our work in debating has not been without its good results to our own men. The

ability to express oneself before an audience forcibly, clearly and well is by no means an ordinary accomplishment, and the cultivation of what powers one has in that direction is a thing greatly to be desired. Better speaking, more natural delivery, and an easier flow of language, is sure to follow in every case where a student diligently makes use of the little talent he has, however meagre it may be. The man who knows how to think, and then knows how to put his thoughts into convincing language will never stay long at the bottom.

### ✦ Literature. ✦

#### ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN.

THE last lecture of the very excellent course of lectures given under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. of this city promises to be one of the most interesting on the list, and this for two reasons,—the charm of the subject matter, and the personality of the lecturer.

Keats is a poet of whom no lover of literature can hear too much, or too often, particularly when his exponent is himself a young poet of excellent promise, scarcely older than was Keats when he "outsoared the shadow of our night."

Mr. Lampman is too well known to the Canadian reading public to require an introduction. He is, without doubt, the foremost of our younger literary men, and no one can read a half dozen pages of his "Among the Millet" without being struck with the clear, powerful, and melodious ring of his verse. That he has a thorough acquaintance with the best English models is evident, but he gives us no tiresome re-echoes of other poets, nor is there that idle dallying with idle fancies in Ballades and Rondeaux and Roundelays which the mere dilettanti so delights in, and which John Boyle O'Reilly has so finely satirized. Like the true poet he is, Mr. Lampman has gone to nature for his inspiration, and certainly the charms of "that true north," unsung before, have found in him a loving interpreter. Which of us, that has ever dreamed away a day in June among the fragrant pines, but remembers with a thrill how,

"Tenderly still in the tremulous glooms  
The trilliums scatter their white-winged stars ;'  
Or fails to recognize the picture in  
"The old year's cloaking of brown leaves, that bind  
The forest-floor-ways, plaited close and true—  
The last love's labour of the autumn wind—  
Is broken with curled flower buds white and blue  
In all the matted hollows, and bleared through  
With thousand serpent-spotted blades up-sprung,  
Yet bloomless, of the slender adder-tongue."

This has the earnest ring all good poetry must have ; there is nowhere in it that unhealthy pessimism which poisons so much of our poetry with its dreary hopelessness or sickly sentimentality. In his description of the human Mr. Lapman is equally happy. In particular the poem "Between the Rapids," is touchingly real, and the *voyageur* is a finely drawn picture of a restless, roving spirit, looking back with regret to the old life with its "homely hearts that never ceded to range," and yet passing on, though with a sigh ;—

"Once more I leave you, wandering toward night,  
Sweet home, sweet heart, that would have held me in."

In imaginative power, delicacy of description and melodious rhythm lies Mr. Lampman's strength. It is indeed fortunate for Canadian literature that a man of Mr. Lampman's fine quality is giving her poets a standard towards which to strive ; and he is himself steadily improving as some of his late work shows a marked advance on his collected poems. One fine sonnet in particular I cannot forbear quoting. It is entitled,

#### NIGHT.

Come with thine unveiled worlds, O truth of night,  
Come with thy calm. Adown the shallow day,  
Whose splendours hid the vaster world away,  
I wandered on this little plot of light,  
A dreamer among dreamers. Veiled or bright,  
Whether the gold shower roofed me, or the gray,  
I strove and fretted at life's feverish play,  
And dreamed until the dream seemed infinite.

But now the gateway if the all unbars ;  
The passions and the cares that beat so shrill,  
The giants of this petty world, disband ;  
On the great threshold of the night I stand,  
Once more a soul self-cognizant and still,  
Among the wheeling multitude of stars.

E. J. M.

#### LIFE ON A MADAWASKA DRIVE.

The Madawaska is a tributary on the south side of the Ottawa and empties into that river at Arnprior. Its name, which means "hidden," was given to it by the Indians because of the high hills which for the greater part of its course rise upon either side, so that the traveller is not aware that he is approaching a river, until all at once from the brink of its high bank he sees the rapid stream winding along beneath him. About two hundred miles

up the river are vast areas of bushland, the home of the shantyman. Here all through the fall and winter months he has been busy felling huge pine trees, lopping off their branches, sawing them up into logs and hauling them to the water which may be either river, creek or lake. It might have been interesting for us to have seen all the different stages of the fall and winter work and to have taken a peep at the jolly life of the shanty, but we are too late for this. Already the ice on the lakes is beginning to break up, while the spring water has transformed little babbling brooks into great roaring torrents, rushing on to swell the river's stream. Now the drive begins. First of all the logs piled along the creek are rolled into the water, and away they go down the swift current. All is well until a fall is reached, at the foot of which the logs, running a little too thickly, pile one upon another in a tangled mass and are prevented by the rocks from moving off. Quick as thought the log-drivers, stationed at this particular point, send up a shout and the men above swing a boom, prepared beforehand, across the creek and allow no more logs to go down. In a moment the drivers below, cant-dog in hand, are upon the pile at the foot of the fall, and with a "heave ho" loosen one log after another until the course is clear and the logs start afresh on their downward journey. These jams in the creeks often cause considerable delay and hard work, but they are not attended with the excitement and danger of a large jamb in the main river. In this case instead of forming at the foot of a fall or chute, the jamb more frequently occurs at the head and hence the great danger incurred by those working upon it. When the logs are running thickly so that they cover the whole service of the water, if a few become fast upon each side, the body of logs being driven closer together, they very easily stick, especially if there happens to be a rock out in the stream. As you can readily understand, two or three logs may be holding all the rest. They act like the key-stone of an arch and bind the others together. No sooner have they ceased to move than the tremendous pressure of the water forces them closer together and drives down other logs upon them, until they are piled three, four or five tiers deep. Into these some of the best

and most experienced drivers go and try to find the logs which are holding the rest. One log after another they loosen until, unexpectedly perhaps, they set free the right one and the jamb starts; and the men start too, for well do they know that if the jamb is really broken the sooner they are on shore the safer are their lives. But very probably it moves a foot or two and sticks again. Once more the men are upon it and again they loosen the key-log, when the whole mass begins to creak and groan and logs, rolling and twisting, one upon the other, go tumbling over the chute, while the men run for shore. Many a poor driver while trying to scramble over such a mass of pitching logs has been caught as in a vice there to be crushed to death or to be carried over the chute to a watery grave. And yet it is wonderful what fool-hardiness men will exhibit under such circumstances. Moved by the spirit of bravado, some of the first class drivers, famed for their skill "on the loose," will persist in going into the jamb, even in the most dangerous places, and there working with cant-dogs, instead of resorting to some safer method, such as taking a "jamb-dog," (*i. e.* an iron hook with a rope attached), and driving it into the key-log and then pulling from the shore, so that if the jamb starts there will be no danger. Hearing of how much others have ventured without injury, and forgetting those who have not come off so well, they think they are as brave as the bravest and will display their agility even at the risk of death, though of course they never think that *they* are going to be caught. It is wonderful how often by extraordinary nimbleness and good luck they do get safely to the shore; but sometimes they make a miss and as they are swept over the fall to the boiling cauldron below little good does their spirit of bravado and their boasted activity do them then; and for the rest of that drive every man in the camp is willing to be careful.

But to return to our drive on the creek; having passed the fall safely, probably the next obstacle is a large marsh in which the creek loses itself, and where, if there happens to be a slight head wind, the logs are very loathe to move onward in the right direction, but are strongly inclined to scatter over the whole marsh, and go sneaking in behind the

bushes and trees as if trying to hide from the driver and to avoid the rough rapid below. But the attempt is useless. The keen-eyed foreman tramping along the shores or using a small log for a boat sees that none are left behind; and should some large log in sheer despair stick fast to bushes or grass and refuse to move when shoved by the "pike-pole," without a moment's hesitation the hardy driver steps into the ice-cold water and forces the tardy log to move out into the main channel. At the foot of the marsh is a long, shallow, rocky rapid, a new source of trouble to the river-men. Here and there in the very centre of the stream rocks rise almost to the surface and over these the logs refuse to pass, but are continually sticking and piling upon them. Something has to be done; passing logs one by one through such a rapid is too slow and tedious a process. But the experienced foreman has anticipated the trouble and during the winter had built a dam across the stream at the head of the rapid. In this dam is a slide, six to twelve feet wide, which can be shut by means of stop-logs. Accordingly long before the drive gets down this far the stop-logs are put in and the water held back causing it to rise four or five feet over the whole marsh behind. Then when the logs have reached the dam the stop-logs are taken out and the extra supply of water rushing down fills the narrow channel of the rapid and the logs being gradually passed through the slide are carried over the rocks sticking only at some specially narrow or rocky part, where a few watchful men are ready to set them free again and keep the channel clear. Thus in the cold drizzly, windy weather of early spring the drivers are at work from before daylight till after dark, sometimes struggling with might and main to disentangle the piled up logs, sometimes wading up to their waists with ice floating all about them, or keeping watch at a rapid with their wet pantaloons frozen stiff, sometimes lolling about the camp waiting for sufficient water to carry the logs through the rapid. Once they get clear of the creek and out into the river things are more pleasant; the men are working in larger gangs, the weather is more auspicious and altogether there is more fun in camp.

*(To be continued.)*

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Journal:*

DEAR SIR,—Within the past few years, it has become an established usage for students in medicine to do more or less post-graduate work before settling down to the practice of their profession. Some have gone away to secure foreign degrees, some to gain additional clinical experience, some for both. There is no doubt many of the class of '93 have this matter under consideration at the present time. Naturally large cities would have the greatest facilities for the practical study of disease—hence the majority of our students go to New York, Edinburgh, London or Berlin. A brief reference to each of these may be of interest to those who are trying to decide, where they may spend, with greatest advantage, the few months they purpose devoting to this work.

New York is near at hand, less expensive than the other places named, and has a fair amount of material for clinical study; her surgeons have the skill and the courage to dare and to do brilliant operations, but somehow one cannot help feeling that many of the the New York professors are more anxious to exhibit than to impart their knowledge.

Edinburgh is pre-eminently a teaching centre; her colleges are numerous and largely attended. Thousands of young men from all parts of the world are here assembled. Among her professors are numbered some of the ablest teachers of the present day. Her laboratories are well equipped; the classes in Pathological Anatomy, Chemical Physiology, Bacteriology, etc., are conducted by experienced men who know their work and know how to teach it.

The Royal Infirmary is the chief centre for hospital practice. It is a magnificent structure built on the pavilion plan, beautifully situated overlooking the "meadows." It is in every respect a model institution, but the great number of students in attendance limits the opportunities for clinical study.

London we shall not attempt to describe; her one hundred and fifty hospitals, unlimited material, able staff of clinicians, with comparatively few students, offer unequalled facilities for the study of disease in all its forms.

Berlin is now generally conceded to be the medical centre of the world, due in large measure to the original investigations of such men as Virchow and Koch, but without a knowledge of the German language one would not derive much benefit from Berlin clinics.

With regard to the length of time, the necessary expense, and choice of a place for a post-graduate course, we may briefly express our ideas thus:—If you have three months and \$300 go to New York, if you have six months and \$600 spend three months in the Edinburgh Laboratories and three months in the London Hospitals, if you have twelve months, \$1,000, and some knowledge of German, then spend six months in Edinburgh and London and the other six in Berlin.

Those who write for degrees in Edinburgh or London receive full credit for time spent in study at any recognized medical college in Canada; they are accorded all the privileges of the English student and are expected to fulfil the same requirements.

If we have not already trespassed too much upon your space we would like to say—without prejudice—that while medical students in these large cities have the opportunity to examine a greater number and variety of cases and can more readily recognize a disease, the great majority of them depend too much upon what they see and what they are told in the clinics and upon the “coacher” to prepare them for examination. “They are spoon-fed.” Our students get a better course of lectures, they read more and think more for themselves, hence are stronger and more independent men.

I. W.

### †College News.†

A. M. S.

**N**OTWITHSTANDING the hockey matches, the attendance at the Society continues to be fair and it is greater than that of previous years. A communication from Victoria University, requesting a delegate to their *Conversat.* on the 17th inst., was referred to the Senior Year in Arts.

Mr. Thompson, thinking that it would be interesting to the students, reported the action taken in reference to the late D. Cameron

during the holidays. The committee in charge of the matter received a well merited vote of thanks for their thoughtful action.

Mr. Mowat gave notice of motion that the society have the name of the JOURNAL changed to QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL.

Mr. Hugo gave notice of motion that the society pay Mr. Wilson's bill for the loss of the robes.

According to notice of motion, a committee was appointed to settle the duties of the various Athletic Clubs.

Mr. Peck read the communication referring to the debate with Varsity. In the last debate Queen's men went to Toronto and in all fairness the debate this year should be held at Kingston. The committee, however, gave way in this and in several other points, but were unwilling to accept other terms desired by Varsity. So the debate will not take place. The society agreed with the committee and adopted their report.

The Mock Parliament was then opened with Hon. Mr. Hugo as Premier, and Hon. Mr. Millar as leader of the Opposition. Mr. F. A. McRae was unanimously elected speaker. Amid great applause the Governor-General was escorted to the front and after a profusion of bows read the speech from the throne.

Mr. Lavell moved a reply to the speech and Mr. Millar, the newly elected member from British Columbia, seconded it. After several interesting speeches, that of the Hon. Mr. Millar being particularly good, the motion was carried by a strong government majority. The opening augured well for this Parliament and there is no reason why it cannot be prolonged and prove beneficial and interesting to all.

### PRINCIPAL CAVEN'S ADDRESS.

A very fair audience gathered in Convocation Hall last Sunday afternoon to hear the first of this year's addresses. Principal Caven's subject was, “Study and Spiritual Life.” How can study be made not injurious but helpful to spiritual growth? It is very necessary to consider this question, for it has been the experience of many that earnest study has had a deadening effect upon the spiritual life. The cause of this is evident

study implies the constant, intense activity of the intellectual faculties but not of the religious. If all the energy of the body, limited as it is, be directed to one side of the nature, the other must suffer. This danger attends all study, theological as well as scientific or philosophical; in each case the mind is fixed on some proposition, some process of reasoning, and is not drawn to a vivid sense of God's presence, or a desire for communion with Him. The spiritual life, however, must not be allowed to suffer; for, if the object of a man's life is to glorify God, it is especially desirable that the educated and cultured should possess the highest christian character.

This difficulty is not to be overcome by partial neglect of study. Study is the great aim of the student; the idle are consequently in the greatest danger; carelessness and negligence in study can not produce activity in anything else. On the other hand some energy and activity must be reserved for spiritual matters and meditation. Regular devotional reading of scripture and prayer are most valuable. God's word, read not for knowledge of theological problems or questions of criticism, but as the voice of a personal God speaking to the heart, will truly refresh the weary student and shed upon him a heavenly light which will quicken all his faculties. College societies of a religious kind and church connection are also valuable influences, which should be utilized as far as possible.

The address could not but be highly appreciated by the students, who found it stimulating and helpful as not all addresses of the past have been, and must have felt it to embody the personal experience of a great christian as well as the advice of a great scholar.

### HOCKEY.

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

The contest between the above teams occurred on Thursday, Feb. 3rd. The teams were as follows:

R. M. C.—Russel, goal; Armstrong, point; Leckie, cover point; Henneker, Cory, Franklin, Lefebvre, forwards.

QUEEN'S.—Giles, goal; Curtis, point; Taylor, cover point; Rayside, Waldron, McLennan, Weatherhead, forwards.

Waldron secured the puck at the face and passed to McLennan, who scored with a neat shot. Play being resumed the puck travelled

from end to end for a few minutes, till Rayside sent it whizzing between the posts. Then the Cadets gave a fine exhibition of team play and obtained two goals before half time was called.

In the second half Queen's superiority was more manifest. They passed beautifully at times, although their combination was still defective. Waldron scored two goals from passes from the wing, and McLennan made a fine rush the entire length of the rink and scored. The referee awarded the game to Queen's by a score of 5 goals to 2.

There was considerable money on the game, and partly from that reason, no doubt, the Cadets entered a most childish protest. The Executive of the O. H. A. will disallow the protest without doubt.

For Queen's the new men played well, especially McLennan. The team, however, will need to get in better condition and improve in combination.

---

### W. M. C. NOTES.

On Sunday, Feb. 5th, Miss M. Rickly (Arts) had charge of the Y. W. C. A. meeting. Subject: "Christ as a Sufferer."

We all wish to express our deepest sympathy for Dr. Elizabeth Beatty, of Brantford, who was seven years missionary in India, in her recent bereavement—the death of her mother. Dr. Beatty is one of the first graduates.

May the success of Miss Aldrich, who took a double first in London, (Eng.), medical college, be an incentive to other lady Medicals. We wish her the same good fortune in her whole career.

---

### COLLEGE NOTES.

Lady student:—"Why is Mr. McRae like Shakespeare?"

Junior:—"Give it up."

L. S.—"He makes such a fine use of his pause."

The boys would like to know when the broken window in the Philosophy room is going to be mended.

We are glad to hear that Prof. McNaughton's eyes are quite well again.

Some more improvements have been made in the Reading Room since Christmas. The covers for magazines and the case in which back numbers are deposited are a great advantage. Some of us are wondering how the Medical and Ladies' Reading Rooms are getting on.

"Say, I believe all these stories about Mohammed are only fiction."—W-and-l, '94.

Frequently we have heard complaints about the tampering of certain students with notices on the bulletin board. If a student puts up a notice, in a few days it is impossible to recognize it. A certain member of '94 from the Science Hall has been complained of for trespassing on notices and the habit of monopolizing another man's notice has become engrained in him. We make these remarks because recently several ladies put up notices of lost articles on the board and even these were not sacred. If these students cannot pass by a fellow-student's notice let them at least cease to interfere with the ladies'. The court cries, HOLD!

The Freshman Class held a regular meeting on February 2nd, at which a splendid programme was presented. Mr. Burton read a most interesting paper, descriptive of his visit to the Italian and Jewish quarters of New York, while Mr. Fralick related some of the adventures of a camping expedition to the head waters of the Mississippi. A strong Glee Club, under the leadership of J. B. McDougall, rendered a couple of choruses in good style.

Last Friday evening a number of students drove over to the home of Mr. H. Malone, '93, Garden Island, and spent an enjoyable evening. The drive was under the guardianship of the Angels' Club and its success and pleasure was equal to that augured by the name. At the supper toasts were given to the Queen, Ladies, Canada, Co-education, Our Entertainers, etc. Humorous and excellent speeches were given. The students will long remember the kindness and friendly welcome of Mr. and Mrs. Malone. Indeed, no place surpasses Kingston and its vicinity in that open hearted welcome which makes one feel that he is not among strangers.

We are sorry to record that our worthy Janitor is laid up with a stroke of paralysis. We hope that he may soon be restored to his duties, which can be successfully performed by him alone.

Graduates in other places seem, we are glad to see, to be well satisfied with this year's JOURNAL. We have received many letters of praise, and none of disapproval; the last received being from H. M. Mowat, Toronto. The students also seem pleased with our efforts, so that we at least please our subscribers, which is perhaps even more important than giving satisfaction to the *Niagara Index et al.*

Scene: The Physics Class-Room. An experiment in electricity is going on, Miss G—— having hands on the insulating stool.

Professor: "Mr. Young, will you kindly touch her hand?"

(Young does so, and an electric spark is the natural result).

Professor (calmly): "Ah, yes, touching hands is usually considered *sparkling*."

---

#### Y. M. C. A.

Wednesday afternoon the English Class Room was packed to hear John R. Mott speak, and none who heard him were disappointed. He speaks with such directness and confident appeal to facts that he is most convincing.

He first took up the oft repeated statement that christianity is losing its hold on thinking people, especially college students. By the closest statistics from Yale, Harvard, Stanford, and the State Universities, all of which have no connection with any religious denominations, he proved that the very reverse is true. He claims to prove from actual statistics that almost one half the college students of America are christian, while of young men generally the proportion is only one in twelve. He cited the case of Yale, where at one time in the early days of this century there was only *one* professing christian and six "Tom Paine" clubs, to-day there is a Y.M.C.A. with over four hundred members, and a beautiful building built by that association and used exclusively by it stands on the Campus.

He then dwelt at some length upon the condition of successful christian work. The one great cause of all success was devotional Bible study and he strongly urged the need of this in the association.

The Friday Prayer Meeting was largely taken up with hearing reports from the delegates to the Montreal Convention. Mr. Peck spoke on the report of Queen's Y.M.C.A., which he had to give at the College Conference. He spoke feelingly upon the apparent inadequacy of our work and suggested lines of improvement. J. R. Fraser compared the reports of our college with that of the others. Comparison here was more cheerful, though rather from the failure of the others than from our own success. We hope for greater usefulness in the future.

#### OUR CITY MISSION.

The Pine Street Anniversary Services take place next Sabbath. The Rev. D. McTavish, D.Sc., of Toronto, preaches in the morning, and the Rev. Jno. Hay, B.D., of Cobourg, in the evening.

The collections at both services are towards clearing off a deficit of \$50.00 on the running expenses of the church.

On behalf of The Pine Street Building Fund, Prof. Dupuis has kindly consented to give his noted Lecture on "Mechanical Inventions, and some of their applications in Astronomy," on Monday, February 13th, in the city Y. M. C. A. hall. A rare treat—don't miss it. Admission, 15 cents.

The work on Pine Street has been very successful during the past year; 30 families have been added to the church roll. The giving of the Mission alone exceeds \$1000.

Leaf cut from a Divinity Note Book: Already the authorship of Chron., Bk. III, is being discussed by the Higher Critics. Some maintain that one man wrote all that has yet been unearthed, while others think they can find internal evidence of a poet's hand, and not a few are of the opinion that it was written by one of the minor Prophets. It is by no means certain what will be the ultimate conclusion, as there is evidence of several

other chapters being yet in waiting. The most conservative of the Theologues are of the opinion that it's a hopeless inquiry and that after all it may be but the work of some poor unsuspected Senior.

#### HOCKEY.

##### QUEEN'S VICTORIOUS AGAIN.

The second match between R. M. C. and Queen's last Wednesday resulted in a victory for Queen's by a score of 12 to 2. Very little betting was indulged in as it seemed to a foregone conclusion that our club would win. As the clubs could not agree on a referee in the city, the union sent down W. Gilmour, of Toronto University, who made a capital referee. The teams were the same as played in the previous match. Goal empires were H. Cartwright and R. Sutherland. The R. M. C's defence all played well and sustained their reputation in that particular. Queen's got in more combination play than in previous matches—this is the result of hard practice. To-night we play a team from Winnipeg, which will no doubt be a good match. Every loyal son of Queen's is expected to be present.

10 PER CENT OFF - -

RAZORS, SKATES,  
HOCKEY STICKS  
. AND .  
POCKET KNIVES,

—AT—

✦ CORBETT'S ✦

Corner Princess and Wellington Sts.