

was commenced, and kept many of her graduates in touch with Queen's, whose professions prevented them from having frequent intercourse with their Alma Mater, and thus keeping step with her progress and development.

The century closed with a very important event in the life of Queen's. Sir Sandford Fleming, now in his seventh consecutive term of office as Chancellor of the University, had in the spring of 1900 appealed for a grant, for the purpose of erecting a new Arts Building, pointing out that the increasing number of students made additional accommodation an absolute necessity, unless future applicants were to be turned away. This appeal, the first that had been made to the city of Kingston as a municipality, met with generous response. On the 16th of October, 1900, the city of Kingston passed a by-law voting the sum of \$50,000 to the University for another building, the only case on record where a Canadian city has granted a bonus for University purposes. This bonus was soon followed by a Government grant to the School of Mining, thus indirectly aiding Queen's by broadening the basis of the School of Mining, so that scientific departments at present connected with Queen's might be attached to the School. It was decided to build three buildings, one for Arts, one for Applied Science, and one for Mining. These buildings are now in course of erection, the corner-stone of the first having been laid on the 15th of October by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York.

Nor is it only in the widening of her curriculum that the expansive power of Queen's has been shown. Owing

her beginning, as she remembers with gratitude, in great part to the Presbyterian Church, she has never been in any sense sectarian, and has long ceased to deserve the title of a denominational university, except in her theological course. From the first her doors have been open to and freely entered by students of all denominations. She counts among her children Anglicans, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists, coming from lands as widely separated as Japan, New Zealand, Persia, Jamaica, India and the Barbadoes, besides all parts of Canada and the United States.

The number of students attending classes is not an unfailing test of the worth and prosperity of a University, but the steady increase in past years is certainly an index to the public appreciation of the advantages that Queen's can offer for higher education. The number of undergraduates in attendance last year, after allowing for double registration in two faculties, was 727, as compared to 660 in 1899, and 633 in 1898. Of these no inconsiderable proportion were women. The teaching staff consists at present of forty-five professors and lecturers, and upwards of twenty tutors. The following faculties are now included in the University: Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine and Applied Science, the studies in these classes leading to the degrees of B.A., M.A., B.D., LL.B., M.D. and C.M., M.E. and B.Sc.

Besides the ordinary classes, many extra-mural students, especially among school teachers, are following the prescribed course at their own homes, in connection with their own professional work, and this branch of University