

lege. Wycliffe and Victoria do not receive any government in supporting their residences, and no more should any other select few of the students. A general residence scheme is sadly needed, and if there is sufficient money to advance loans to societies to the extent of about three hundred dollars per resident member, there is sufficient to build and equip the finest residence on the continent if all students were to receive a treatment equally liberal.

## THE COLLEGE GIRL

MISS J. A. NIELSON, Superintending Editress.



There was an unusually large number of the girls present at the last meeting of the Y. W. C. A., and everyone felt that it was one of the most enjoyable gatherings of the year. Mrs. Holeman and Miss Rickson led with prayer, and Miss Maude Hindson, '04, and Miss Ward, '05, spoke on "The Test of Discipleship." Miss Latter, the President, read a chapter from St. John.

An open meeting of the Modern Language Club was held on Wednesday evening. Prof. Alexander spoke a few opening words, regretting the absence of the Honorary President, M. de Champ, and of the President, Mr. Collins, '04. However, a great deal of the regret was dissipated when the former appeared. Prof. Alexander also added that he would like to announce that Professor Corson is to give readings from the best selections in literature, and he would like as many as possible to be present.

The main feature of the evening was the lecture on Rudyard Kipling, delivered by Professor Horning, of Victoria University. It is unnecessary to say that the lecture was enjoyed by everyone. Prof. Horning said that the reason that Kipling was so popular was because "he had something to say, and said it in a striking and original way, and to a large number of people."

The open meeting of the Women's Literary Society to be held Jan. 30th has been a great source of interest to the girls, and of discussion as to whether a promenade or reception should take place after the concert. A great majority decided on the promenade, and as most of the girls objected to sending just one invitation, the President decided that the hall might accommodate more.

After the work that Mrs. Scott-Raff has put on the training of the girls in voice culture and dramatic art, and Sergeant Williams on athletic training, it is expected that the concert—of an hour's length—will be unusually good. This is the programme:

1. The Winter's Tale, Act V., Scene II.—Miss Menten, Miss Carpenter, Miss Millman, Miss Gurofsky, Miss Stewart, Miss Ferguson.

2. Instrumental solo—Miss Steele, '07.

3. Place aux Dames—Miss Pentecost, Miss Kate McDonald, Miss Hanna Cook, Miss Neilson.

4 Vocal Solo—Miss Vene.

5. Pair of Lunatics—Miss Gould, '07, Miss Carruthers.  
6. Fencing Drill—Miss Cecil Smith, Miss Vander-Smissen, Miss Glendenning, Miss Houston.

## THE INFLUENCE OF CANADA UPON BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY.

Professor Shortt, of Queen's University, lectured on Friday before the Political Science Club, upon "The Influence of Canada upon British Colonial Policy." Professor Mavor presided. The lecture was a nexecellent presentation of Canadian movements during the period of the British connection, and their relation to Imperial questions. It was prefaced with an exposition of the early colonial policies of the colonizing powers, Spain, France, Portugal, Holland and England. In this period self-interest was the rule. The colonies were exploited for the benefit of the mother countries. Development took different directions. France and Holland developed a scientific system of minute control. The development of the British system was not so deliberate, clear-cut and scientific. At the time of the American Revolution the colonies had a large measure of freedom, and possessed many forms and grades of self-government.

After the conquest of Canada by the British, some urged the adoption of the French system, as it seemed to afford an effective control of the colony. The lecturer here gave a careful and interesting outline of Canadian history to indicate the different British experiments in colonial administration in Canada. He noticed that Canada had pioneered the way in the movement in the colonies for representative government. He also noted that Canada, until comparatively recently, had been an immense bill of expense to Great Britain. Taxation in Canada was thus low, and the British Government could not understand the grumbling of the Canadians. They, however, wanted self-government. England tried to control the government by controlling the executive, and we have the Family Compact. The position of Simcoe and the other governors was outlined by the lecturer to show the development of representative institutions and of local self-control.

Canada should have a say in American questions. She should have her interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, for instance. We have developed our self-government, and have not broken with England. The international development lies logically in the same direction as the national development.

Britain has little to teach us in the economic field, in politics or in social example. Our conditions and problems are entirely different. We should take of her spirit. There is a quality of civilization in Great Britain that we should seek. Import British civilization, and we shall respect Great Britain more highly—the British connection will be safe. Annexation with the United States is a dead issue. We must look to the great men of Great Britain; we as University men must study their lives and disseminate higher views and ideals.

Professor Mavor closed the lecture with some interesting and timely remarks, and tendered a vote of thanks to Professor Shortt.

Papa likes his chops on zine,  
Brother likes his served with ink,  
Sister likes her's shaped conicular,  
Mamma's dead and not particular.

—Jester.