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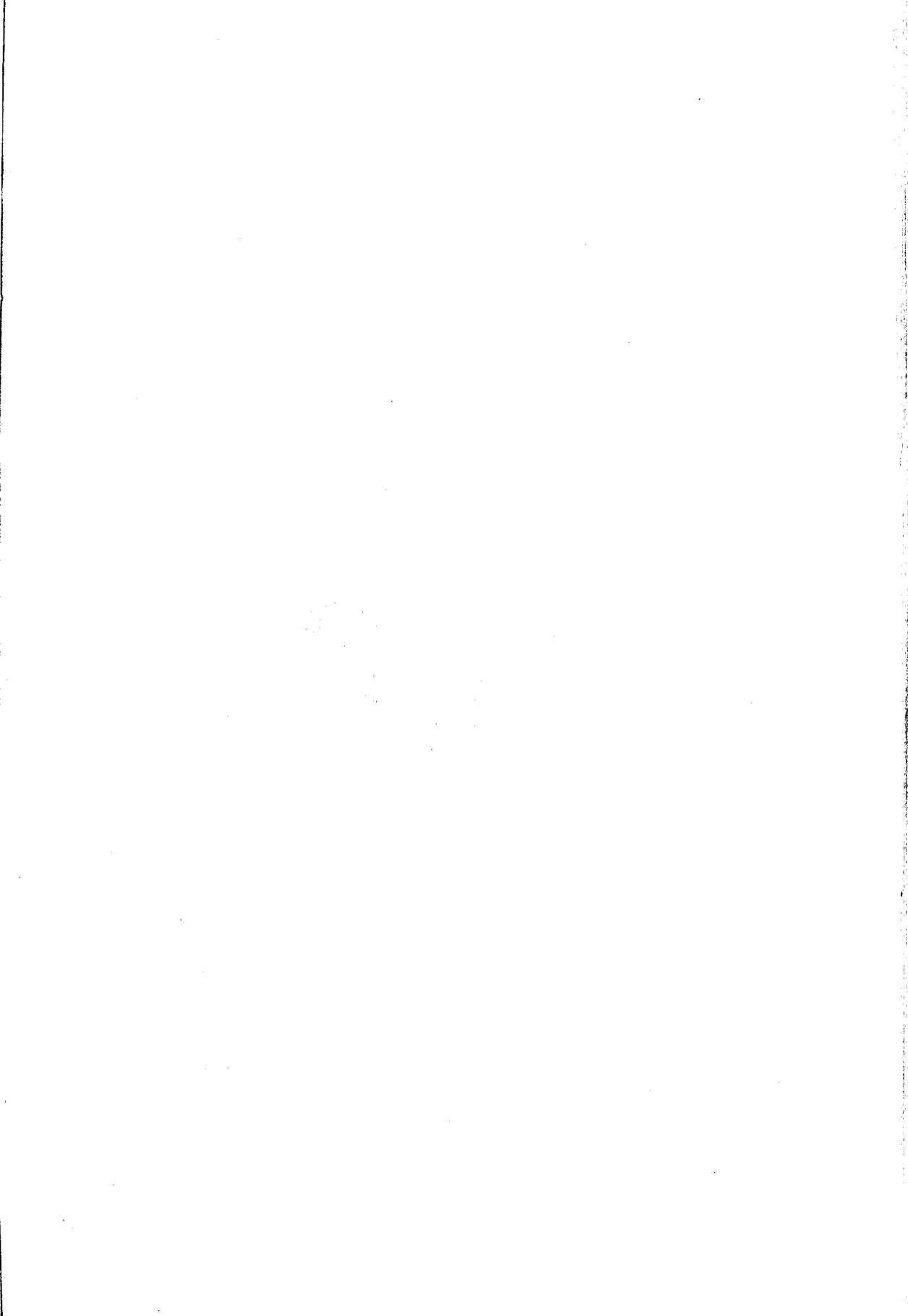
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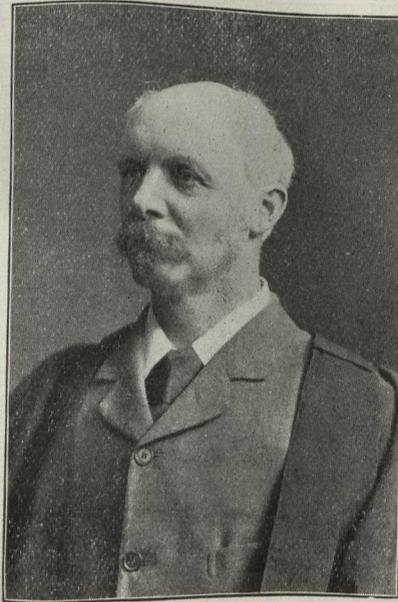
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EXTRACT FROM PROF. CAPPON'S ADDRESS TO THE ALUMNI CONFERENCE.

WORDSWORTH was too real a man, I think, to set much store by posthumous fame. But what he did value was the consciousness of working in the sphere of the permanent and the eternal, in a region of thought and art where truth is really accepted as the standard of things, where reality has the noble countenance of the ideal and not the mask of cynicism and materialism which she wears in a lower sphere, and which even the great Bacon mistook for her true self.

This creed, of course, would be an easy one if man's life were pure spirit and nothing else. But man is also flesh and blood; his life has needs of a material kind which he must reconcile as he best can with higher ones; and in his attempt to do so he is led into compromises more or less great.

The peculiar virtue of our Anglo-American civilisation to-day seems to be that it has made the material side of this struggle easier. No Chatterton or Boyse, or anyone with a quarter of their literary faculty need starve in a garret to-day, or roam the streets at night supperless and without shelter. Grub Street, the terrible Grub Street which is portrayed for us in Pope's *Dunciad*, and Macaulay's essay on

Johnson, is now as prosperous as Chancery Lane and the Mall, dresses as well, and is quite as influential. John Dennis is a highly respected member of the Athenæum Club and writes for the *Spectator*; Elkanah Settle is an M.P., one of the brightest of "The Ghouls," that very exclusive social circle, and knows all the ins and outs of Lord Salisbury's policy in the Far East; Shadwell was made a knight at the late Queen's jubilee and drives in the Park daily. Let us be thankful for the improvement in our times.

It may be true that it is not all gain. It seems as if this opulent civilisation of ours with its universal prosperity, made the spiritual side of the struggle more difficult than ever. The best runners of our generation do not seem to run their very best. They are too easily tempted aside, like Atalanta by the golden balls, and are not aware how much ground they lose. Anything really great in design and execution, I mean as regards art and letters, is arising in our day, not in our magnificent Anglo-American civilisation but in that great Slav world with its Tourgenieffs, Tolstoi's, Rubinstains and Gorkys, or in that other region of Hyberboreans, Norway, with its Griegs and Ibsens. The climate is

more bracing there evidently, for the young aspirant. One remembers Carlyle's reluctant grumph of assent to that famous maxim of a certain parish clerk relating to teachers, "Damn them, keep them poor." Certainly, in our time the temptation to hurry with your wares for the day's market is very great. For the day's prizes in our modern democratic world are very great. Celebrity which was worth little to Milton or Burns, and not over-much to Shakespeare, is now worth thousands in hard cash, even though it be only the celebrity of a day and that of a mountebank. Opulence, social and political power, popularity seem to lie so much nearer now, almost within the reach of all. Pactolus rolls at our thresholds; there is the celebrity of a Pitt or a Byron in the steady puffery of the journals and magazines, if you can work it; the golden ladder is at the back door now, and is crowded with brave climbers, ward-superintendents, deputy bosses, Charles with the largest known salary in the world, Chauncey, best of after-dinner speakers. There is a fortune in a novel of Barrie's or Kipling's, and a well deserved one too; and there is a fortune also in a novel which is just coarse enough in its art, just cynical enough or sensational enough to keep a young man awake the night he does not go to the theatre.

Celebrity in our day means money and is worked with scientific precision and on business-like lines. Our magazines are filled for this reason with portraits and personal gossip, portraits of illustrious committee-men at seven different epochs of their lives, of Smith Junior who rode his bicycle down the Capitol steps, of Congressman Somebody who moved in a speech of great

length and eloquence that the property of British investors in the States be confiscated till Britain abandoned the war in South Africa, relegated with some complimentary remarks from the President to the Foreign Committee; of the eminent Tennessee Professor who proposes that the works of Mark Twain and Mr. Dooley replace those of Shakespeare and Sophocles in the education of youth, as being more national and up to date; of Ignatius O'Flynn, the gifted Irish orator, who showed that there were thirty millions of Irishmen in the United States and Canada, all burning to draw the sword against England; portraits of the Bay State boy-Shakespeare, ten years of age last birthday; of the Illinois spell binder who holds the record for delivering fifty convincing political orations in one day; portraits of thirteen different Governors of different States in the Republic, with articles from each proving severally that the State of which he was the head was the coming State of the near future, with the best climate, the best industrial prospects and the finest parks in the world; portraits of prize fighters, of comedians many and actresses still more, actresses with brazen shoulders, by the dozen, actresses by the score, by the hundreds. One of them has read Longfellow's *Evangeline* and Olive Schreiner's *Story of an African Farm*, and comes out as an authority on literature. She writes an article to the *Metropolitan Magazine* declaring that Dion Boucicault is "the giant and genius of his age" and showing "how easily woman with a fair field may match man in mentality," and even surpass him. There is not, however, quite the resemblance that the accomplished writer fancies there is between her style and

that of her model Olive Schreiner.

Portrait of Dr. Talmage, with report of his sermon delivered at Washington November 17th, 1901; text, Hebrews VI, 19: "Which hope." From which sermon it certainly appears that our hopes are great. "Is your health gone?" asks this latest of the prophets. "Then that is a sign that you are to enjoy a celestial health compared with which the most jocund and hilarious vitality of earth is invalidism." "I want to see you," the doctor shouts, "when you have your heavenly work dress on." Heaven will have no loafers hanging around. . . . I want to see you after the pedestrianism of earth has been exchanged for power of flight and velocities infinite, and enterprises interstellar, interworld."

The chief beatitude of Heaven apparently, as revealed by Dr. Talmage, is that we shall all be endowed with a velocity of locomotion ever so much greater than anything Edison or the Directors of the New York Central Railway can provide for us. We shall all be changed in the twinkling of an eye, not into fixed constellations like Pagan Caesars of former times, but into something like shooting stars, with muscles beside which those of the Farnese Hercules are flaccid, and a travelling capacity which will allow us to stroll from Sirius to the Great Bear before breakfast. Which hope! Portrait of Professor—But no! Let us rein up the smoking steeds. In truth I know it is a sin, as Portia says, to be a mocker; but that is the procession which one sees passing along the high road of Vanity Fair to-day, flags waving and drums beating loudly; with politicians and editors in the van, and not a few preachers,

professors, presidents and eminent literary hands in its train. To the average American, who is admirably responsive to the demands of social environment, the procession is irresistible. If he is not in it, he fancies he is left behind: he thinks he might as well be dead. "Keep up with the procession," is his cry, no matter what road it is taking.

Report on the foregoing by the Emeritus Professor Aeneas Mac-Bray, M.A. (Edin.), Librarian and Maria Lobb Lecturer in Greek Epigraphy and the Italian Dialects; whom the Sanctum called in, the times being very perilous, for consultation as to the character and authenticity (which is disputed) of the above address.

Having carefully considered the external and internal evidence I am convinced of the partial authenticity at least of the preceding lucubration, especially in the opening paragraphs and the graver parts of the discourse. I cannot, however, quite approve of the occasional lightness of tone, coming so soon after the Conference, or of the liberty which has been taken with the great name of Dr. Talmage. It is my firm opinion that not a few of the passages are interpolations in which I fail to recognize the grave manner and serious discourse of Professor Cappon. Dr. Talmage, notwithstanding his speculative tendencies, is a gentleman whom I believe to be as sound in the faith as Mr. Langtry himself, or any Rural Dean between this and Vancouver. Indeed an esteemed friend of mine, a Doctor of Divinity and a great theologian, but of a cautious, conservative spirit, hath confidentially informed me that there is fully as much

basis in Holy Writ for Dr. Talmage's apocalyptic visions as for the speculations of the Higher Criticism, falsely so called. Wherefore it is in my mind to write to the famous American divine enquiring if there be no revelation regarding Hades to correspond to that regarding the seats of the blessed, if indeed the term "seats" be any longer appropriate to a sphere where the blessing of life seems to consist in rapid and perpetual motion. Might there not also be, for example, a region for the lost where locomotive ability was restricted to perhaps ten or twelve yards an hour—for ordinary efforts, that is? I am not myself learned in those newer mysteries, and have read no commentaries later than those of the learned Hugo Grotius and the Rev. Dr. Macknight, the celebrated author of the *Harmony of the Four Gospels*, whose ample learning hath always been to me a sufficient propugnaculum against the cavils of infidels and higher critics; but I have at times spent a lighter hour in the perusal of the great Italian poet Dante, and it has occurred to me, amongst the idle thoughts which the reading of poesy is apt to engender, that the punishment which the poet has meted out to the carnal sinners of the second circle who are whirled around with incessant resistless gusts of wind,

La bufera infernal, che mai non resta,

is amongst the things which our people now seem to consider their highest felicity, and that if Dante had known our generation, he would have added another circle to the Inferno constituted on the opposite principle of the slowest possible locomotion. But I am aware that Professor MacBriar avers that I do not understand Dante in this respect, and that his penalties

are invariably a transcendental hypostasis or the objectivised principle of the vice itself, the vice *an sich*, and not anything in the nature of an opposite. It may be so; I have never been able to comprehend the Hegelian dialectic.

There is one other point which I would but glance at here. The learned Professor seems, inconsistently enough, to value himself highly on his knowledge of worldly things, of pageants pleasing only to those who are in an unconverted state. Whence comes this indecorous familiarity with the things of a day, with American politics and journalism, with comedians, with actresses, with what he himself denominates "the procession?" It is within our positive knowledge that he does not enter a play-house oftener than perhaps twice or thrice a year, and reads the modern magazines almost as little as myself or Professor Hector Rothiemurchus, the distinguished Assyriologist, who holds all poetry in contempt except that of Homer and a certain Duncan Ban McIntyre. An extraordinary man, this Professor Rothiemurchus, with a Pentecostal gift of language! Last month we went up to Toronto together to attend the annual dinner of the Canadian Authors' Club. Rothiemurchus had risen to propose the toast of the ladies, but wandered incidentally into a characterisation of the literature and history of to-day, which he described as "mostly putrid realism with a smell like that of bilge water which had not succeeded in escaping through the lee-scuppers, or as a species of falso caterwauling which was a disgrace to the tiles of any respectable city." Being a man of mild temperament and not over young now, on

hearing of the first adjective I sought the privacy of the cloak-room, but nothing occurred, partly owing to the dexterity of a friendly King's Council who accompanied us and who industriously bruted it about that the Professor had only been referring to the so-called Song of Solomon. Well, well! lack-a-day! Nothing that the professors of this new school do, need much surprise us. It is my opinion that the address to the Alumni, as printed above, is in the main authentic.

THE NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

AN ADDRESS BY CHANCELLOR WALLACE,

IT was unfortunate that other attractions were so numerous on the last evening of the Alumni Conference, for the address given by Chancellor Wallace on The National Outlook would have been exceedingly useful to many more than those who barely filled the lecture-room of Sydenham Street Church. After a short introduction the speaker referred to the recent development of a national spirit and proceeded to deal with Canada's outlook from the standpoints of politics and of population. First in our political outlook come our imperial relations. These we are bound to think of, because it is impossible for us to be content with our present status. Moreover, annexation and independence are no longer discussed, and the conviction is strong that our destiny is with the Empire. But this will not satisfy us unless we know that we are to be members of Britain, not as inferiors, but as equals. Nevertheless, we must cultivate modesty and realize that the British Empire cannot be managed from Canada. The time will come when, with greater population,

greater power, a national literature, we shall bulk larger in the councils of nations, but the time is not yet. We are told that it will be too late, that Britain is decadent and fast going the way of Spain. And when we hear this it is not wise to grow too indignant, for it is possibly true that there may be something of arrogance and of baseness which tend to destruction. The fierce industrial competition of the United States, and the fiercer hatred of Europe, are dangers not to be treated lightly. But yet Britain is unlike Spain in that she has and will have her colonies, and these will continually infuse new blood, so that we may well believe that the future of the Empire is greater than its past.

Then in our Dominion politics we need above all to avoid sectionalism, provincialism. As surely as we allow the local interests of our own section of country to predominate, so surely will we have disunion and corruption. It is a sad thing that unworthy men may gain public office on the basis of local interests or even of money.

Turning to the subject of population, the speaker denounced the present immigration policy as based entirely on the consideration of better markets. It is not necessary that we be a numerous people, but it is necessary that we welcome only those who will become good Canadians. Then there is the problem of distribution, and the speaker deprecated the attempt to build up our large cities. Rather he would seek to make the country attractive, and would hope that cheaper telephones, rural post-office delivery and many new inventions would in the near future make country life less lonely. Also he would not allow a large city to absorb all manufacturing

establishments, but would have the country dotted with towns and villages, each with its own factories. The naive admission that he had not the faintest idea how this was to be brought about was certainly timely and refreshing,

Dealing with the character of the people, the Chancellor sounded a note of warning against the tendency of the time toward irreverence. It is to be hoped that this tendency is not as strong as he seemed to think, and certainly at Queen's it is not the best students who laugh at what was implicitly believed a generation ago. Again, it may be hoped that the great majority of women realize in large measure the dignity of motherhood and the privilege of bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Another note of warning that is surely needed was that against the materialistic spirit, even in our colleges. We must avoid especially menial preachers. No assistance in the matter of scholarships should be given to students for the ministry more than are given to students of law or medicine.

In conclusion, three things are necessary for Canada's future—morals, muscle and money. Of the third we will have no real lack. Neither will we lack brawn or brain, but let us look to it that we grow strong in righteousness, alert in faith, conscientious in our work, and our future is assured.

Principal Grant spoke for a few minutes and referred especially to the hopefulness of the outlook. As he considered the men and conditions of to-day he failed to see how any one could be pessimistic. Rev. Mr. Crummy seconded Principal Grant's vote of thanks to Chancellor Wallace.

PROF. FLETCHER'S ADDRESS.

THIS paper was rich in the quiet irony with which it touched defects in our present educational system and practice, as well as in the broad conception of education on which it was based. Professor Fletcher pointed out that modern life has become so complex that a definition of education which will include all this complexity becomes difficult if not impossible. The definition of King Agesilaus, of Sparta, that youths should "do as boys what they will have to do as men," though apparently meeting the approval of some modern statesmen and educators, expresses a conception which, so far as its application to modern society is concerned, is really impossible as well as inadequate.

How would it be possible to teach boys at school farming, carpentering, shoemaking, shopkeeping, blacksmithing, baking, etc., etc. In a thickly populated country like Germany very remarkable attempts have been made through night schools and continuation classes of various kinds to provide competent instruction in a large number of trades and handicrafts. But even under the most favourable conditions of dense population this can be carried out only in a far-off approximation to the idea of King Agesilaus, and in a sparsely settled country like Canada it is in the main impossible. But even if such a conception could be realized, would it be adequate? Are our children to be mere machines for the making of things and the accumulation of money? Does man live by bread only? Or does he truly live only in so far as he finds satisfaction and delight in all that is true and beautiful and good? To this goal all true education tends.

SOME OXFORD TYPES.

A SKETCH OF PRINCIPAL HUTTON'S LECTURE.

ALTHOUGH the Conference is now a recognized institution, its proceedings have never been allowed to become monotonous, and one of the most delightful surprises this year was Principal Hutton's lecture on "Some Oxford Types." No abstract can even suggest the delicate and piquant humour which played like light over the lecture, or the subtle melody of the lecturer's voice, or the graceful and flowing movement of his periods. He makes us think of the "tricky spirit" Ariel in his gentler and more humane moods. Surely something of the beauty of Oxford, "that sweet city with her dreaming spires," of which Arnold said, "lovely all times she lies," must have passed into the soul of Principal Hutton.

Representatives of four different types of thought were pictured in the lecture: Jowett, Pattison, and perhaps T. H. Green, of the rationalist school; Church, Liddon, king of the theological school; the conservative churchman Mansel; and Provost Cotton, the Evangelical; but the lecturer dwelt longest and most fondly upon the names of the humanist Jowett and the pietist Cotton. Many were the anecdotes, some of them perhaps apocryphal, he told of Jowett, who had a wonderful faculty of making a sly and pointed rejoinder. "Master," said an enquiring youth on one occasion, "what is your opinion about God?" "I am more concerned to know what is God's opinion of me," was the quiet reply. At another time a student imparted to him the secret that he had found the Saviour;

"Well, don't tell anybody," answered Dr. Jowett. As an example of what is known as the master's irony the lecturer told the story of a student whose exercise in philosophy was, to say the least, not immaculate. The master continued to make corrections for some time in silence; at last, looking up he innocently asked, "Have you by any chance a taste for mathematics?" Once he preached a sermon on Conversation from the text, "Man doth not live by bread alone, but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth!" ("perhaps, indeed, the correct version," remarked the lecturer), and on another occasion he gravely announced that the object which women should pursue most diligently was the faculty to converse.

Perhaps the lecturer's portrayal of Provost Cotton's simple and unaffected piety was the most delightful part of a delightful evening. The Provost was a profound believer in the value of attendance at chapel, and was indeed apt to estimate the merits of students from that standpoint. Once when a student devoted to athletics ventured to doubt the wisdom of so much compulsory attendance at chapel, the Provost mildly remonstrated "Oh, Mr. Holt, Mr. Holt, what will you do in heaven, it will be an endless chapel there." Mr. Cotton had no ear for music. On the death of a student, when the the Dead March in Saul was being played, the Provost startled a friend with the remark "what an inspiring air!" Altogether the varied thought of Oxford, its tolerance, simplicity and hatred of academic cant, and the wide range of its influence were most effectively presented in a lecture which came to an end all too soon. The Conference will be glad to listen to Mr. Hutton again.



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Editorials.

THE career of the senior hockey team this season has been one of unusual brevity. For ten years back this team has always been a contestant in the final match of the Ontario Hockey Association series, but the present winter sees it sent back into private life in the opening round. To use the language of chess-players, they have been entrapped by the scholars' mate. After such a continuous record of successful playing, however, submission to defeat is an easy virtue, and a fairer fortune is predicted for next winter's efforts. The simultaneous retirement of most of the well-seasoned players threw the reputation of the College into untrained hands, and it was hardly to be expected that any signal victories would be gained. Next year, however, it is hoped that there will be a revival of the older cunning, so that the long tradition of success may be restored and enhanced. Those who are capable of judging affirm that the senior team of this year is as strong between the goal posts as it ever was, but that elsewhere on the ice there has been a general weakness which can only be overcome by strenuous devotion to the game and dogged regu-

larity of practice. These qualities have made success in the past, and there is little doubt that the new generation of hockey players will emulate the virtues of those whose careers are closing in. The only reproach which can be made at the present time against any of the devotees of hockey is that one or two of the players of former years have retired a little prematurely. Men who have worn their skates for seven or eight years cannot be blamed for retiring, but three or four season's play does not earn the same privilege; and it is still more unfortunate that circumstances should drive any of our own best players into other teams. Both football and hockey have fallen on evil days this session, but with an optimism which is always its own best justification we venture to predict in both lines of athletics an early and spirited renaissance.

IT would be both an anachronism and a paradox to offer a welcome in these columns to the gentlemen of the Theological Alumni Association, whose conference was held here last week. As they have by this time all returned to their homes the only welcome which we can give is to say that the annual conference is always a pleasant episode in the session. The students whose regular lectures are cancelled look forward with special interest to the arrival of Doctor Milligan and his retainers. Freshmen and sophomores also suddenly find that they are interested in Augustine or Aquinas, and even the Pentateuch business tempts a few of them to forget their more urgent appointments with Latin prose or Homer. It does no harm to younger students to at-

tend the Chancellor's lectureship and other matters of the kind, and it may even give more point and significance to present routine to take a glimpse of what comes afterwards.

It is also a contradiction in terms to offer a welcome to the members of the recent conference. Strictly speaking it is the present generation of students who are their guests rather than that they are ours. Most of these gentlemen have been students here while we were still schoolboys playing marbles, and they represent the community of men who have made the University what it is. The best seats are theirs, and those who are undergraduates now should appreciate the arduous years of toil which our visitors have spent in their various callings and look forward to earning a place among them in the years which are coming on.

ALTHOUGH the present generation of students are juniors to the members of the Alumni Association, the JOURNAL itself with twenty-nine years of experience upon its shoulders can be pardoned for claiming the privileges of a contemporary with all but a few of our recent visitors. The JOURNAL remembers distinctly the arrival of Principal Grant in Queen's and the enthusiasm of that occasion which was an augury of much that has since come to pass in our history. It can also recall the erection of the present buildings and the visit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, the advent of new professors and the passing of old ones, the visits and deliverances of distinguished scholars from other seats of learning and the innumerable events which have crowded into the

University history for the last three decades.

One of the more recent recollections, accordingly, is that of the establishment of the Alumni Association which has just held its tenth gathering and conference. This society was organized for the purpose of keeping the altar fires burning after men had left College and of sustaining an enthusiasm for study when there was both less time and weaker stimulus for high thinking than during the academic years. The object is a noble one, and indeed it is only in so far as such an object is entertained in one way or another that there is rhyme or reason in pursuing a College course at all. The means employed by the Association, namely, an arrangement of themes one year ahead and a week of lectures and discussions in the month of February, is no doubt the best plan that at present is available. For one who has kept the programme on his desk before him all year long, and has made a special preparation in one line and a general preparation in all, the lectures and discussions will be pregnant and stimulating. The success of the whole endeavour depends upon the thoroughness with which the various themes are prepared, both by those who are to speak and those who are to listen.

Too often, as a matter of fact, if one is to trust the apologetic remarks with which some of the visiting speakers begin their lectures, there has been want of preparation or lack of confidence on the part of the speaker that he has a contribution worth giving. One who appears on a platform with a lecture in his hand should be in a position to consider himself for the time being the person best qualified in the

room to deal with the matter in hand, Such self-confidence will always make listeners more attentive and is not at all incompatible with genuine modesty.

The JOURNAL has devoted a few pages in this present issue to a partial report of the Conference, but of course cannot attempt in the limited space to do it justice. The programme was rich and varied, and its catholicity is hardly open to criticism. It is a little strange, of course, in the programme of a Conference of Christian ministers to miss every year the very name which gives the whole matter its chief significance. There may be reasons for this omission which are sufficient to the minds of those who draw up the programmes, but there are some who hope that before long there will be no section of the past cut off from the reverent scrutiny of the historical imagination.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As a rule every column of the JOURNAL is intended for as many readers as possible, and it would be a disappointment to the Editors if any considerable section of the paper were left unread. This paragraph, however, is addressed only to a certain limited number of our readers, namely, those who have not yet found it convenient to send the amount of their subscriptions to the Business Manager. The price of the JOURNAL is one dollar a year, and the officials in charge of it will be pleased to receive all unpaid subscriptions at an early date.

We congratulate Toronto University on its determination to raise \$50,000 to build a much needed Con-

vocation Hall. The Professors in the different Faculties have subscribed \$6,000. Well done! Nothing like a good lead. Massey Hall is not a fit place for Convocations, Examinations and the other large functions of a University, any more than the City Hall, Kingston.

The Honourable Senator Gowan, LL.D., C.M.G., heads the list, published in this number of the JOURNAL, of monies received by the Treasurer towards the "G. M. Grant Hall." This is quite in keeping with the grand old man's past. He always sends cheques instead of subscriptions, and cheques speak for themselves. He did not propose a "Sir John A. Macdonald Chair," but sent \$500 as a nucleus. When others did not support the scheme, he sent another \$500, then another; and so on till he had sent more than \$6,000, and at last others came forward, and we have now the chair of Political and Economic Science endowed, as a permanent memorial of the statesman. It may be noted that, in money value, a cheque is worth double an amount spread over ten years.

The JOURNAL has been shown an interesting memorandum with reference to the accounts of the *Conversazione*. On one occasion only in the past has this function been conducted without leaving a larger or a smaller deficit for the Alma Mater Society to make up and then the balance was merely a nominal one. This year the surplus which the committee hands over to the Society amounts to the sum of seventy-five dollars, a result which is due entirely to careful and vigorous management, and not by any

means to parsimony. The committee are to be complimented in the highest terms for their success, and the services of those who have been so efficient in this matter should be employed in some of the other financial enterprises which are on foot.

Mayor Shaw has intimated his intention of continuing the Mayor's scholarship in Queen's. The Mayor this year will have the unique distinction of presenting the new Arts building to the University, a unique occasion in Canada we are sorry to say, though quite common in the United States. The details of the opening have not yet been considered, but doubtless they will be worthy of the event. The new Engineering building was commenced without any formality, but it should not be so with the larger building for mineralogy, geology and physics. Should not the laying of the foundation stone be made one of the functions of Convocation in the spring?

The following amounts have been received by the Treasurer up to February 10th, to be applied to the G. M. Grant Hall fund:—

Hon. Senator Gowan, L.L.D., C.M.G., &c., Barrie.....	\$412.50
A friend of Queen's and its Principal.....	200.00
T. T. Bower, (Tutor in Biology).....	100.00
H. H. Horsey, Yokohama.....	100.00
Dr. J. C. Connell, Kingston, 1 on \$125.....	25.00
J. M. Bell, M.A., Sault Ste. Marie, 1 on \$100.....	25.00
Mrs. J. G. Field, Winnipeg, 1 on \$100.....	25.00
Rev. J. R. Battisby, Ph.D., Chatham.....	10.00
Mrs. M. McCuaig.....	5.00
J. J. Harpell, Queen's College.....	100.00
Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph.....	10.00
J. C. Spence, Ottawa.....	1.00
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	\$1,013.50

We are under obligations to *The Varsity* for the portrait of Principal Hutton which is published in this issue.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

IN a brief article by Professor Shortt, entitled, "Reflections on University Monopoly," which appeared in *Queen's Quarterly*, January, 1901, it was pointed out that monopoly may be good, even necessary, when it is a question of getting the means of life in abundance. "But, when it comes to a question of the aims and ideals which inspire life, and for whose realization alone the vast economic resources placed at our command have meaning, we are at once on different ground. We are no longer dealing with means to an end, but with the end itself. This is not to be cramped, abbreviated, robbed of its individuality, and reduced to a characterless series of indistinguishable units turned out by a great centralized machine shop, however splendidly equipped or systematically organized on a basis of minute division of labour. . . . All forms of educational monopoly and stereotyping are therefore fatal to that spirit of freedom, alertness and expectation which must characterize a progressive civilization. . . ."

If the government of a rich province like Ontario is to confine its assistance to one type of university centre there must result a tendency, not unnoticed even now, to breed in the public mind the idea that there is but one normal type of university organization and education, and that all others are to be despised. Should this tendency reach its logical maturity, there ceases to be any choice as to the medium of a higher education for nine out of ten of the youth of the province. With no option, there is no discussion of methods, comparison of results, or stimulus to variety and independence of thought at the very stage of intel-

lectual development when these are almost everything."

A gentleman who writes well on many subjects and who—while maintaining that the government must give all the aid which it can set apart for higher education to one particular University in Toronto—feels the force of Professor Shortt's argument, seeks to meet it by saying that the needed stimulus of competition is furnished by Cornell, where a few Canadian students are now to be found. This is an amusing instance of the old plea that any answer is better than none, or that any stick is good enough to beat a dog with. For one Canadian student in American Universities, although not a few are now attracted there by the great number of Scholarships and Fellowships offered for post-graduate work, there are ten American students in German Universities. Yet, while Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse and the other universities of New York State are mutually benefitted by friendly and competitive relations, what direct effect does Berlin, Leipzig, Halle or Heidelberg produce on any United States University? About as much as a star outside of the solar system produces on the earth. Each province has its own life and must do its best to make that life complete, thankful for indirect benefits from other countries, but not dependent on them, and conscious that it too may be giving some useful lessons to neighbouring States. Queen's and Toronto, though influencing and being influenced by different centres of life, are constantly feeling the influence of one another. Their students meet on the football field in the hockey rink, at dinners, in the Normal College, and at Intercollegiate debates. Any new

departure taken by either is recorded in the press which is read by the men of both Universities. Their graduates teach side by side on the staff of almost every Collegiate Institute or High School. It would be strange indeed if they did not influence each other for good. The province would therefore be much the poorer if they could be rolled into one, as theorists desire, or if Queen's abolished itself by performing the *hari-kari*, as some fanatics hope may yet be the case. To view, at present, only one side of the case, think of the benefits—known to all—which Toronto has received from outside stimulus. It was the existence of Victoria and Queen's which freed it from the Denominational bondage that shackled its infancy. Queen's first made modern languages an alternative for Greek, and Toronto followed the example. How long a fight was made in vain for the admission of women to University College? The men would be spoiled and the women unsexed, we were warned in the shrillest tones. Women might take Matriculation Scholarships, but they could not get the money, for attendance at University College was required for that, and a Statute prevented them from attending! But when the Scholars began to attend Queen's, the Statute was quickly thrown overboard. For a long time, Honorary Degrees were given in Toronto only to those who submitted to preposterous examinations, and Queen's was ridiculed because it followed the ancient British practice. But Toronto at last saw the error of its ways, though it has never gone so far as another University in Canada, which at one Convocation conferred the degree of LL.D. on half a dozen of its city clergymen in one

bunch. These are simply a few illustrations of our thesis. We ask in vain for a single illustration of the benefit which Toronto or Queen's has received from Cornell. If then we desire variety of type, environment and traditions; absence of stagnation, self-complacency and inbreeding; comparison of methods and results; a full development of the spirit of freedom, alertness and progress; and the stimulus of constant friendly competition, we must provide for them at home. G.

DRAMATIC CLUB THEATRICALS.

THOSE who last year witnessed the presentation by the Dramatic Club of the Trial Scene in the Merchant of Venice awaited with some interest the more ambitious effort of the Club on the evening of January 31st, in the third act of Hamlet, an effort not only more ambitious in the subject chosen, but also in the manner of presentation. There is no doubt that the performance was a great success, and considering the inexperience of some of the actors, and the extreme difficulty of the play chosen for the principle feature of the evening, an astonishing one. It had been found impossible to give an entire play, or to attempt many changes of scenery and dress. Only the third act of Hamlet was therefore produced, and scenes from two other plays were given in addition, following each other in the order of History, Comedy and Tragedy, the quarrel scene between Brutus and Cassius in Julius Cæsar, the interview between Autolycus and the clown from the Winter's Tale, and lastly the scene from Hamlet.

In every case good work was done. As was to be expected all the performances were not of equal merit. It

would be unreasonable to demand in all the parts the signs of genius that characterized the actors of one or two, but the general impression left by the entertainment was one of conscientious work on the part of all, and of intelligent interpretation on the part of many. The quarrel between Brutus and Cassius, and the "excellent fooling" of Autolycus and the clown, were enthusiastically received, but the chief interest naturally centred round the tremendous scenes of the third act of Hamlet, one of the greatest tests to which an actor can subject himself, and here we think there is good reason, in spite of limitations of which none are more conscious than those principally concerned, for the club to feel well grounded encouragement in their work. The generally expressed opinion from those who had seen the best known actors in this play was that the work done was admirable, and that there was real force and life shown in the interviews between Hamlet and Ophelia, between Hamlet and the Queen, and in the prayer scene of the King. The minor parts too, though in some cases they had been hampered by necessary changes in the cast at a late hour, were excellent, and the whole performance passed without any of the mischances that some think inseparable from amateur acting, and that would have been excusable considering that this was the first effort of the Club in the opera house. It is one thing to give a dramatic entertainment within the walls of the College, where the simple and unpretentious surroundings disarm criticism, and at once class the performance as amateur: it is another thing to attempt to give it in a large opera house, where the stage setting, the greater pub-

licity, and even the higher prices, all challenge comparison with the professional drama. Was the change a desirable one? We cannot say. It was, we think, at any rate, a wise decision to make the experiment for once, for it will certainly in many ways be beneficial to the acting members of the Club. In no other way could they so plainly perceive the limitations of the actors and the points that demanded correction. That this was the case was shown by the improvement that was made in many details after one or two rehearsals in the opera house. Whether it would be wise to continue on these lines is quite another story. To some the academic flavour of the humbler attempt was pleasant, and perhaps more in keeping with the standing of the actors as students of a university, and it may be questioned whether the extra strain and anxiety for financial and dramatic success which the more public effort involves is in the best interests of those taking part. One of the chief ends in view, apart from the benefits that arise individually to those taking part in the work of the Club, was the extension of these advantages to as many more as possible, and whether these are best extended in the College or in the opera house is a question for the Club to decide. It seems to us that in each a different class is reached. But these considerations may well be left to those whom it more immediately concerns.

The Club may, we think, in all sincerity be heartily congratulated in having made one more step towards the clearer comprehension of "the man unsounded yet," and the next development will be awaited with much interest.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBATING CLUB.

THE meetings of the Political Science and Debating Club were brought to a close for this session by an address by Prof. Shortt on "The relations between Canada and the United States." The large crowd present was an evidence that something good was expected, and in that expectation they were not disappointed. Only a brief outline, however, can here be made of the address, which was listened to with close attention. The speaker dwelt for some time on the attitude which people to be fair-minded and impartial should take to this question. A mere business-like attitude alone is not sufficient. There is naturally in man that spirit which causes him to have no thought for what is beyond himself. With the savage the maxim is "love your friends, destroy your enemies," and although civilization is gradually turning away from this in the pursuit of a higher ideal, there still exist mutual jealousies between countries. Neither country gets a fair hearing in the other country. And why should this be so? When we consider the two countries, Canada and the United States, we see that they have many things in common, more particularly those parts of the two countries which lie adjacent to one another. We must not suppose that the people across the line are not influenced by us, or that they do not recognize many of our standards; nor must we shut our eyes to the truth that we owe a great deal to our sister country in educational, commercial and other lines. What we must do is to discriminate between the good and the bad and accept the former.

The economic relations, continued the speaker, revealed a sorer aspect. A good deal of British capital invested in Canada had failed, whereas when capital was invested in the States it had not failed. This was due to the fact that Canada as a colony was considered a safer place for the investment of capital, and therefore incompetent men were sent to look after the business. The natural immigration policy of the States had also drawn from Canada many of her best citizens, whose places had been poorly filled by foreigners. But Canada's present outlook along these lines is much brighter than her past, for by a course of natural evolution she is coming in for her share in those institutions and industries which are to be the means of developing her resources more fully.

The speaker's remarks in dealing with the social aspect were characterized by the same liberality as that shown in treating the other phases of our relations with the States. While we as two countries are not bound together politically, we can be and are to a great degree united in the bond of social union. Conventions and organizations of different kinds have effected this. Friendship between countries is commendable, but international jealousy is spurious. What we must do is to recognize the good and get rid of the bad, whether in this country or the United States.

R. A. McL.

As the JOURNAL takes the kindest interest in the affairs of its advertisers we are glad to mention the prosperity of the North American Life Assurance Company, whose last report shows a great increase of business.

Ladies' Department.

"THE TRIVIAL ROUND, THE COMMON TASK."

JUST now there is a steady swing of work on the part of the girls at least. The appearance of the ministers in Conference, and particularly the "home" minister, gave an uneasy feeling to the consciences of some of us who had been rather at ease in Zion as regards our work. We were distinctly reminded of the old folks at home, and what they would be expecting of us some fine May morning. An unpleasant topic this and one that must be handled delicately, especially at this season of the year when the end of the rink season is in sight and note-books have become sufficiently full to warrant a review. How unfortunate it is that the autumn term passes so quickly. It is most delightful!

"Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring,"

List to the poets how sweetly they sing,

But don't you believe them, it's no such thing!

We really must crave the indulgence of our readers for broaching this subject in our Department, and would assure them cordially that it is but February as yet.

There was a discussion lately among the lady students, an informal discussion, as to how the position of door-opener in any class-room was secured. Apparently it was the student who sat nearest the door who was accorded this post of honour—opening the door for the ladies at the end of the hour. But undoubtedly there was no chance at all in the matter—and the girls were rather curious as to how a man could set about being appointed. Some of them thought it was managed by a secret ballot election before

classes started in the autumn; the students intending to take any class sending in their names beforehand, and the matter being arranged by correspondence. Some one suggested that it was in the gift of the Chancellor, and others again that the lecturer had the say. But no one seemed to be able to give definite information. The general conclusion seemed to be that as it was rather a delicate affair, the gentlemen arranged it as quietly as possible; probably they agreed among themselves on the student who seemed most retiring and in need of social development, and appointed him to the post, thinking that it would help him to cultivate "an easy and pleasing manner, especially towards the ladies." We watch with interest the social evolution of our door-openers.

The Levana girls have had a rare treat this term in the lectures on Art, which some of the Professors have been kind enough to give them. Miss Machar, too, prepared a very interesting paper on Development of Early Christian Art, which she read at a meeting of the Society in November. The paper clearly showed the care the lecturer had bestowed on it, as well as her ability to deal with the subject. Prof. Shortt's description of Michael Angelo's masterpieces was thoroughly enjoyed, especially as the Professor's own enthusiasm and appreciation were so evident, and his personal impression of Angelo's work so clearly given. The third lecture in the series was given by Dr. Watson, who took for his subject Albrecht Durer. This lecture was shared by the members of the Alumni Conference, as well as by many city people, and was illustrated

by stereoptican views of Durer's engravings. Dr. Watson's masterly handling of the subject and the humorous vein which ran through the lecture combined to make the evening a thoroughly enjoyable one. The Levana girls have appreciated these lectures to the full, and none the less do they appreciate the kindness of Professor Cappon, who, finding that he could not arrange to give an illustrated lecture in the College, has invited the girls to his own home, where he illustrates his talks on art by his own private collection of paintings. To all the lecturers who have combined to make the programme of the Levana Society such a very interesting one this session the girls are sincerely grateful.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

I wield my pen in protest 'gainst the
man
Who cannot write as fast as others
can,
And who, in taking lectures, does not
try
To do his best and let the rest slip by,
But interrupts his neighbor's train of
thought
By asking far more questions than he
ought.
Arrests his neighbor's swiftly moving
pen
By looking on his note-book now and
then.
"What was that last word, kindly let
me look,
What did he say then? Will you turn
your book?"
Such interruptions are not to my mind,
They really are not fair, nor are they
kind.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Graduate."—I. The most becoming collars to wear with your gown are of some shade of red—preferably scarlet. Seen from behind, and also from in

front, they form a pleasing combination with the braid on the gown. 2. For those who cannot wear red, we would suggest black, it is quite inoffensive.

"Freshette."—In case you are not sure whether you have met the gentleman in question, we would advise you to risk it and speak. Ten chances to one you *have* met him and he has been counting on your recognition. If you are at all observant you can generally detect from a distance whether or not he seems to know you. A pleasant non-committal enquiring glance is often effective.

"Ignoramus."—"Alma Mater" means "gentle mother." It is Latin. It is applied to a University where the students are treated mildly and with consideration. It has been used erroneously in connection with boarding schools. The term "mother" implies training and correction. Whence the *Concursus*.

"Enquirer."—The girl who reaches the mirror first has first claim. But mirror etiquette demands that you give place to anyone who is very late for class, or who is a Senior, or whose hair is worse than yours. If you are very tall it is considered the thing to let the short girls stand in front of you, even if they are Freshettes. You can arrange your hair quite well looking over their shoulders, and it saves time.

"New Girl."—You should certainly not skate longer than two bands and one interval with the same gentleman. Two bands and two intervals may be allowed if you are old friends, but three intervals are decidedly one too many.

"Uninitiated."—It is an interesting study to guess what year a girl be-

longs to by her head-dress. As a general rule the Freshette wears a braid under; a Sophomore pins the braid up and omits the ribbon; the Junior puts her hair upon the top of her head, and the Senior starts to take hers down again. The "post post-mortem" often wears her hair quite low.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Queen's girls miss from their numbers one more student, who passed away at the beginning of the winter term. When college re-opened after the holidays we were shocked to hear that Miss Rachael Silver was not expected to live more than a few days. She had been ill all autumn, but how seriously no one seemed to realize and the news of her low condition was a blow to all. When on Friday evening it was learned that she had really gone, not one of the girls could help feeling a personal loss. It is impossible for any student to spend three years in college, going in and out day after day, amongst other students and professors, without making her influence felt in a lasting way, not only on her particular friends, but on the general associates as well. And it is, we feel, no mere sentiment, when we say that Miss Silver's friends were not few but many. No one who knew her at all could help liking her for her friendliness, her sincerity and her sunny disposition. Her student friends proved her worth every day in the classroom and they knew what a friend they were losing when the news of Miss Silver's death reached them. The girls of the Senior Year especially felt it keenly, for their three years' acquaintance had bound them closely together and it was hard to approach

their graduating day with a break in the ranks. Miss Silver had shewn herself an efficient and painstaking student and had reached her Senior Year with a good record of past successes and every likelihood of making a fair shewing at graduation. To one and all among the college girls her death was a sorrowful event in the term's cares and pleasures and a reminder, too, that we only go through life once; only once have we the opportunity given us to make our lives influential for the lowest or for the best.

That Miss Silver's life in Queen's was a help and not a hindrance to the students who knew her there, in their upward struggle, they will all admit. And with the sorrowing friends in the city they join in the universal regret that she could not be spared longer.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

The Alumnae met on Thursday, the 6th inst., and spent the afternoon mainly in business discussion. Mrs. Shortt, the President was in the chair, and the Executive submitted a Constitution which it had drawn up to put the Association on a firmer basis. The Constitution was adopted provisionally for a year. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Shortt; Vice-President, Miss Fowler; Sec'y-Treasurer, Miss Malone.

Mrs. Binnie of Macdonald's Corners read a paper on education, dealing mainly with the development of education among women. No definite steps were taken concerning the Woman's Residence. Last year a committee was appointed by the Alumnae to consider this question. The Convenor

was Mrs. MacGillivray. This year they were to bring their report, but in the meantime some graduates in the city undertook to hurry matters up on their own authority, and secured a house on William Street which is now furnished and occupied. Now they are anxious to shift the responsibility of the scheme to the Alumnae, who are loath to accept the gentle burden. They tried to bring in a motion to the effect that the Alumnae take over the Residence and assume financial responsibility, but the Alumnae declined.

The meeting adjourned at 6.30 to the Museum where tea was served. There were turkey and salads, ice cream, jellies, cakes, etc., and numberable toasts—"The King," "Sister Universities," "The Levana Society," "The Y. W. C. A.," "Women Graduates," and several others which occupied their time till eight o'clock.

Medical Notes.

MODERN SURGERY.

"WELL, bhoys! said Tom, as he took his accustomed seat near the wash-basin and spread out his caustic-pencils where the prospective purchaser might see them, "Oi was down to the hospital this mornin' to see an operation. Holy wather! how things have changed since oi first became wan of the Faculty. Thin an operation was as rare as gall-stones in the kidney and whin wan did occur the whole collidge took a half-holiday and wint to see it. It was like circus-day. On intering the hospital the mirry undergraduates who wasn't goin' to be missionayries to the haythen, would inter the house-surgeon's room and fill up on Scotch. Thin as many as could crawl past the

surly owld door-keeper would get into the room whar the corpse—oi mane where the operation was about to take place. By this time the mirry undergraduates was mirrier than iver and seein' six operations instead of wan. Some of thim naturally wanted to give a hand. This usually started a scrap and as often as not the operation was finished on the floor and the peaceful scane looked loike an oirish wake.

Now it's all different. This marn-in' whin oi wint down, wan of the foinal year took me to a front sate in the operatin' Theyatre. Behoind me sat rows of students—sturdy specimens of Canadian manhood as the newspapers says—and lookin almost intil-ligent at toimes. In front of them was a scane ripresintin the troiump of modern surgerv."

"What's goin' on," I says, to the foinal year man, "an operation," says he. "Good hivins," says oi, "you don't think oi thought it was a wake," says oi, "or a christening," oi says, "what's the dimunstration?" "It's a gas-trustomy," says he. "You don't say so," oi says, "oi thought all gas trusts was controlled by the Standard Oil Company." "They don't loike the quality of the gas," says he, and oi agreed with him when oi smelt them open the stomach a few minutes later. Prisintly a choinaman came on the stage wearin' a pair of duck trousers, a noight-shirt and a whoite cap. "Does he do the washin' for the place?" oi says. "Hush!" says he, "that's the surgeon." "The divil!" oi says, "thin those other haythen must be his assistants."

There were a lot of girls runnin' around wavin' their hands in the air loike so many chorus girls. "Thim are nurses," says the foinal year lad,

"their hands are aseptic." "Poor little girls!" oi says, "oim sorry to hare it, oi thought they were only paralyzed."

The choinamen kept washin' their hands again and again until oi thought they'd rub the hoide off them, and when oi asked the lad beside me what the trouble was he said they'd broken the chain of asepsis. "Whar is it?" oi says—"what?" says he, "the chain," oi says, but he only laughed.

"What are all those towels and sheets on the patient for?" oi says, "to kape out the germs," he says. "Why don't they use floi-paper," oi says, "or mosquito-netting?" oi says. "Well," he says, laughing, "towels is cheaper." Prisintly there was a little excoitement on the floor and somewan jabbed a needle into the patient's arm. "They're givin him brandy," he says, "subcutaneously." "What a funny taste," oi says, "does he loike it that way? Oi'd think it a waste of good liquor."

The operation precaded and whin it was over they told me it was a great success. Oi daresay it was. But oi'm glad the Dane and oi were born before them germs came on the earth, for in my day we had none of thim aseptic methods, and yit Foife and oi are as sound and as hearty as any of you."

ADDITIONAL PRIZE IN MEDICINE.

Dr. Clarke, Superintendent of the Rockwood Hospital for the Insane, has announced his intention of giving a prize of \$25 to the student who passes the best examination on "Mental Diseases." The examination is to be chiefly practical. The prize will be competed for this session. Dr. Clarke acts on the principle of "*Bis dat qui cito dat.*"

Divinity.

THE following is a letter received in Divinity Hall in reply to a carefully written Hebrew scroll, which to the initiated contained a challenge to a friendly game of hockey. The Science men apparently understood the Hebrew at first sight :

KINGSTON, Feb. 4, 1902.

The Secretary Divinity Hall :

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the thirty-first to hand. The seven holohedral forms of our isometric system will meet your heterogeneous aggregate on the basal pinacoid of the Kingston Skating Rink on any date which may be agreed upon. In regard to the nomenclature of the goal umpires, we do not consider those you have mentioned as free from distortion and liable to give their decisions according to the pericline law. We also insist upon the use of the scalenohedral goal nets in order that the axial ratio of the goals may be symmetrical at each pole, although we will leave these conditions in the hands of our representative Mr. Eric Sutherland. We cannot consent to pseudomorphs appearing as Divinities, but whose chemical composition is that of Medical and Arts students. We would lastly suggest that several individual crystals from Medical Hall be in attendance for fear any cases of orthodiagonal cleavage, penetration, or contact metamorphism should occur through gyroidal combination.

May the best team win.

Yours in the cause of Science,

J. K. WORKMAN.

Mr. W. C. McIntyre said grace at the Science Dinner and made great havoc among the various courses afterwards.

Science.

THE SECOND VISIT OF THE MAGICIAN.

A SECOND time my sleep was disturbed by the magician, who told me to prepare for great surprises, as this time he would show me the men of '03 in the year 1912. In an instant I was aboard a noble warship—the flagship of a fine squadron—on which the officers were Irish, the men Irish and even the cooks were Irish. I was wondering why I should be shown so strange a scene, when I caught sight of Admiral Sir Mulligan Finlayson, B.Sc., who was being sent, in H. M. S. Blake, on an important diplomatic mission to the “Mickeydoo” of Japan. In the city which now spread before me I recognized Rochester, and occupying a luxuriously furnished office with green walls were Bartlett and Sutherland, brewers, distillers and dealers in bunco mining stock.

I next stood in a dime museum in front of a gigantic Scotchman, on whose pedestal was inscribed the “Sheep Stealing Highlander,” and in the exhibit I recognized my old friend Spike of Grenadier fame. McCallum had discovered an accelerator which brought him great fame and fortune, but owing to the fast life he lived his fortune was dissipated and at the time I saw him he was leading tenor in a New York music hall. Stonewall's fate was sad. For a few years he was engaged in engineering work and lived the sober life he learned to love so well at college, but a taste of Sunday school lemonade led him astray, and a later disappointment in love completed the ruin of this noble character. McNeill and Pense were prosperous

manufacturers of a fire extinguisher, and had turned their scientific training to cash, by preparing and placing on the market an "oil of carrots" which worked wonders with hair of a certain color. McDiarmid was in charge of a ladies' college. Gordanier was cartoonist for the *Police Gazette*, owned and published by E. E. Malone. Rose, whose experiments with gas and electricity had proved unsuccessful, gave up his profession and went on the stage. For a few weeks he was end man in a minstrel show, but one evening his audience grew demonstrative and his cranium was injured by a large brick which so damaged his brain that I saw him a wild-eyed inmate of an asylum. Chaplin, whose fortunes had been dissipated by several breach of promise suits, grew weary of the world and my magician showed him to me a father superior of a Spanish monastery. Drummie was editor of the society column in a large daily, and Chappelle was instructor in dancing to a number of young ladies in a ballet troupe. Mackie experimented with nitroglycerine and left shortly afterwards. Devitt, whose religious zeal had characterized him at college, took orders and was pastor of a large Hornerite church in some country village. Tett's fits of melancholy over his inability to raise a beard so prayed upon his reason that he committed suicide. Swinerton I visited in a cold cell where he was serving time for disorderly conduct at a tea-meeting; and I found Thompson astonishing the world with his astronomical discoveries, and his books on the ragged state of the moon. My magician was then about to depart but I begged of him to take me to Workman and Baker. He hesitated

some time before consenting, but finally waved his wonderful wand again and Joe appeared before me a living example of a hen-pecked husband. I was much grieved that such a sad fate should have befallen him, and hoping to be cheered by my visit to Baker I enquired for him a second time. My guide replied somewhat impatiently that even he had not been able to locate Jesse since the Pumpkinville bank robbery. He then left me abruptly and I woke wondering much at the vicissitudes of this life.

This is a story about a white man, a half breed and an Indian, and there was a bear too. It would not do to forget the bear, because for a few seconds the bear made itself very prominent, in fact it was the only object on the landscape—and remember, this isn't the bear's side of the story either. The three men had left camp early in the morning on a hot summer's day in New Ontario, and after toiling over hills, climbing through cedar swamps, wading creeks, for about fifteen miles, found themselves about sunset on the shores of a small lake just near the outlet. They lay down for a drink, and after lowering the level of the water about half an inch, were surprised on looking up to see a black bear similarly engaged on the other side, just about thirty yards away. Now these men, not being on a hunting expedition, had left the artillery at camp. The bear seemed to be in no hurry to move on, so the half-breed, who was always inclined to be reckless, said he was going to yell to see what would happen. Well, he yelled, and things happened, only not just the way he expected. He threw his head back and started to

emit a volume of sound that would have done credit to a steamboat whistle, but before he struck his high note there was a commotion on the other bank. A small, black cub dashed out from behind the old bear and started for home. It wouldn't have taken him long to get there either if he had kept up his first burst of speed, but for some reason he changed his mind and began to climb a tree instead. All three men were loud in their praise of that cub's climbing abilities. The white man said he went up faster than one of Marconi's wireless messages could come down a kite string; the half-breed didn't know anything about Marconi or kite strings either, but only said the cub went like the devil; the Indian didn't know much English, but made a couple of very expressive gestures which showed his admiration. So far the half-breed's scheme had been a success, but just here the bear took a hand in. She had gone as far as the foot of the tree with the cub, but having got it out of danger thought she would return and interview the intruders and see what all the noise was about. From what I could gather next night at camp the intruders didn't wait to be interviewed. The story becomes a little confused at this point, because none of the three would discuss it in the presence of the other two, but each man, singly, declared that he stood his ground, knowing that the bear would stay on her own side of the stream, and stated at the same time that the other fellows left as if they wanted to catch a train. Very likely they did, only trains are scarce there. The witnesses all became nervous on cross-examination. The bear's testimony

would settle the whole business, because she could give the only unbiased story of the lot. When they came back (they hadn't run away of course, but still—when they came back) the cub was just executing another greased pole movement, and following its mother into the bush. So the three started a fire and made preparations for an all-night contest with the merry mosquito.

A prominent citizen of Kingston, who plies the trade of a hair-dresser, near the British-American hotel, has recently suggested that the new college buildings will not be complete unless a barber shop is established in connection with them. He thinks that if rent were offered free by the authorities students could have a light shave for five cents, and have other attentions paid to them at reduced rates. Are there any other establishments which could find a place on the premises and offer the same conveniences to busy students?

First Student—I see there is a year meeting to-night, fellows. What do you say if we go over and put it on the bum?

Second Student—All right; I'm with you. I guess there are enough of us to put that aggregation of stiffs out of business.

Third Student—What is the meeting about; does anybody know?

First Student—The notice doesn't say. I suppose it's only to give these pie-faces a chance to spread themselves. They're never satisfied unless they're on their feet making motions and amendments and blowing off a lot of wind. I say, let's go over in a bunch and chuck the president out of the chair.

Fourth Student—Not so fast, you fellows. We've only seven or eight in our gang, and they have four times as many. They might make short work of us even if they are pie-faces.

Second Student—We can start a row anyway, and quiet down if we see it's no go. I vote we don't let that slopy president and secretary run the whole show. Jove, wouldn't the president be a peach to put under a tap?

First Student—If we could only get these beggars over to the Science court some time we could give them their knocks. I say let's go to the meeting anyway, we've as much right there as those Y. M. C. A. stiffes. I'll move that the president is a dub, who'll second it?

Third Student—We'll all second that, and if he won't put the motion to the house we'll chuck a chair at him. Come on, let's get over in good time.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S I VS. FRONTENACS I.

THE first game of the round was very interesting. Scott and Knight were the only wearers of the stripes who had appeared with Queen's I on ice before. They were well supported by the rest of the team, who consisted of almost the entire line-up of last year's Queen's II. While neither team played first-class hockey, they were fairly matched and excitement ran high. The score stood 3:3 when time was called.

The second game of the round was played on Feb. 3rd. At the end of the first half the score stood 1:0 in favour of Queen's. Frontenacs had been reinforced by a new man from Ottawa, and their fast forwards bore

down again and again on the Queen's goal. The brilliant work of Mills between the posts is mainly responsible for the moderate score. The play, though not fast, was certainly furious, and Chaucer Elliot, an impartial referee, sent men to the fence no less than twelve times. None of Queen's old players were out, and much credit is due the younger men for the plucky fight they put up. When time was called the score was 5:3, giving Frontenacs the round.

QUEEN'S II VS. FRONTENACS II.

In this game Frontenacs II played almost all their senior men. Queen's forwards made several fine rushes, and Murphy, the Frontenacs' cover-point, repeatedly relieved. Wilson, for Queen's, played the star game on the forward line, while Sutherland and Mildens' double-point play proved very effective. Score—Queen's, 4; Frontenacs, 3.

The return game of this round was a regular fiasco. Frontenacs played several junior men, who could not prevent Queen's from scoring repeatedly. Score—Queen's, 8; Frontenacs, 3.

QUEEN'S III VS FRONTENACS III.

Queen's third team defeated the Beechgroves-Frontenacs in the first game by a score of 4:3. Chrysler at cover put up a star game and is evidently a promising player.

Queen's met with rather hard luck in the second game. The two teams were tied on the round, when the puck was broken in passing, and one of the Queen's forwards rushed down the larger half and scored. The goal, though allowed by the referee, was thrown out by the union, and in the saw-off Queen's lost the round.

The annual contest between the halls of Divinity and Science held the ice on Wednesday afternoon at half past one. A large bunch of the "bum science" persuasion and the few unspeakables from the other hall, too aged or too crippled (O woful case! to handle the stick, looked on from the side and cheered the superhuman efforts of their chosen gladiators. Captain George Edmison was greeted with enthusiasm when his team of long-haired divines struck the ice. Mr. R. Mills, whose serious port and clerical appearance had led many to expect that he would figure between the Divinity posts, acted as referee with delightful partiality. The face-off was followed by a loud crash, as the puck was precipitated violently into the Divinity net, eluding by an inch Fergie Miller's gallant effort to block it. Again and again did this sad thing occur, until finally, as the second half grew old, the ladies in the gallery could see the blushes rising to the gallant captain's ears and suffusing his features, as he saw his fondest hopes shattered, his warriors worsted and disgraced. Purvis, his manly figure bent into a business-like arc, fairly burned the ice in his eagerness to reach the longed-for Science goal, but alas, he left the puck behind. McKinnon's and Petrie's scintillating individual play was a feature, and the captain himself ably sustained the brilliant reputation already won. But it was not to be. The day of Divinity Hall's supremacy is o'er, o'er, with the great Curtis and the advent of Higher Criticism. Is it to the loss of the one, and the demoralizing influence of the other, or to the superior speed and skill of the followers of Goodie that we owe this sad result?

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' CONVENTION AT TORONTO.

AS the date for the fourth Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement, to be held at Toronto, February 26th to March 2nd, draws near, preparations are being rapidly hastened, both at the Toronto headquarters and at the volunteer office. So general is the interest in this gathering, that the utmost resources available are sorely taxed. Colleges and other institutions of higher learning from the Atlantic to the Pacific are taking steps to appoint large and influential delegations in cases where this has not already been done.

The programme includes addresses by the leading missionary advocates of the United States and Canada, missionaries from all the great fields, many of them with a world-wide reputation, and persons whose fame is in every mouth in connection with the recent uprising in China—the falsely defamed and rightly lauded Dr. Ament, and Prof. Gamewell, defender of the legations, both of Peking being among them. Young people's society leaders whose names are household words, will be present, as will men and women of spiritual power, some of whom are already known to the students, Mr. Speer and Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, for example. Editors and educators of influence and wide reputation will constitute an important part of the personnel. Best of all, Mr. Mott, whose five months' tour among the students of Japan, China and India has been a prolonged experience of remarkable successes, will preside. His words will be an inspiration and a stimulus to all who are interested in this most important sphere of Christian activity.

THE GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

IN spite of many counter attractions, as, for example, Chancellor Wallace's lecture, and a double-header at the rink, the first Glee Club concert to be held in the new opera house met with most encouraging patronage. Although the house was by no means crowded, the audience was large enough to make the evening a financial, as it certainly was a musical, success. The student body was well represented, but the boys seemed to be awed by the novelty of their surroundings, and behaved distressingly "well," the one solitary attempt at a yell proving a sickly failure. "The best concert ever given by Queen's students," is the universal verdict, even from those who know. As a matter of fact, the work of both Clubs showed something more than could be obtained by training, even by the painstaking efforts of their director, Mr. Greenwood. The musical programme was of so varied a character as to give the versatility of the performers a severe test. That they proved equal to the occasion, making it difficult to choose between the numbers for brilliancy of execution, speaks volumes for the assiduity of their study and training. From the opening piece, which was a melody of ever popular spirited airs, to the closing "Good night" chorus by the Glee Club, interest never flagged. The Glee Club were at their best, perhaps, in the different descriptive choruses, "The Mill" and "The Drum March," while in "A Little Bit of Fun," from San Toy, Loraine's "Salome" and "A Day in the Cotton Fields," the Mandolin and Guitar Clubs proved that their talents were not limited to any particular line.

The solos by the Messrs. Lavell and Miss Sutherland's clever dramatic sketches varied the performance very happily. The enthusiasm of the audience passed bounds when the Rev. A. E. Lavell sang "Chrysanthemum" to an air of his own composition. It was greeted with a perfect storm of applause, to which Mr. Lavell was compelled to respond with two encores. Mr. W. H. Lavell was also enthusiastically received in his two solos, both of which were encored. In securing the services of Miss Sutherland the management showed excellent discretion. The standard of her work in character sketching and dramatic representation was quite as high as that displayed in the musical numbers. In the comic parts she was irresistible, while "A Daughter of Rome" and "Bairnie's Cuddle Doon" showed her power in the tragic and pathetic as well. On the whole the concert did honour not only to those actually engaged, but to the entire University. While great credit is due each individual member of the Club for the evening's success, it is to the skilled and untiring efforts of Mr. N. T. Greenwood in training the Clubs, and to the able manner in which Mr. E. Twitchell managed their affairs, that the highest tribute is to be paid. Mr. Greenwood has long been connected with Queen's musical associations. To him the work has been a labor of love, and his friends' best wish for him is that he may long continue to be the life and inspiration of the Queen's Glee Club.

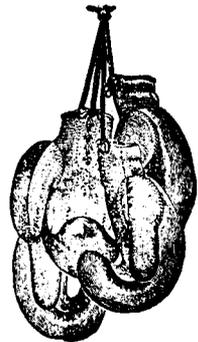
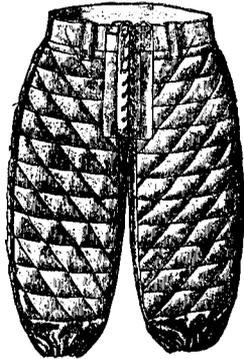
At the close of the concert a jolly hour was spent at the annual supper of the clubs. The supper was good and the speeches were unusually bright and entertaining.



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Educational Department Calendar

November, 1901:

- 30. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5). (*On or before 1st December*).
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.

December, 1901:

- 10. County Model Schools Examination begin.
Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
- 13. County Model Schools close.
- 14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.
Municipal Council to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools begin.
- 18. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
- 19. Last day of notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
- 20. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
Provincial Normal Schools close (second session).
- 25. CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).
High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.
New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.
By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.
- 26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.
- 30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.
Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.
- 31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.
Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due.
Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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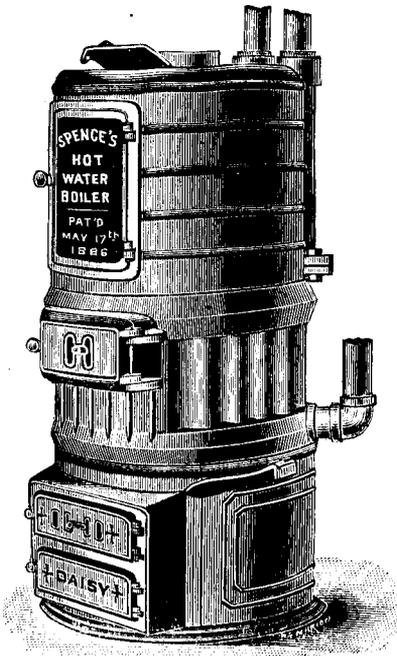
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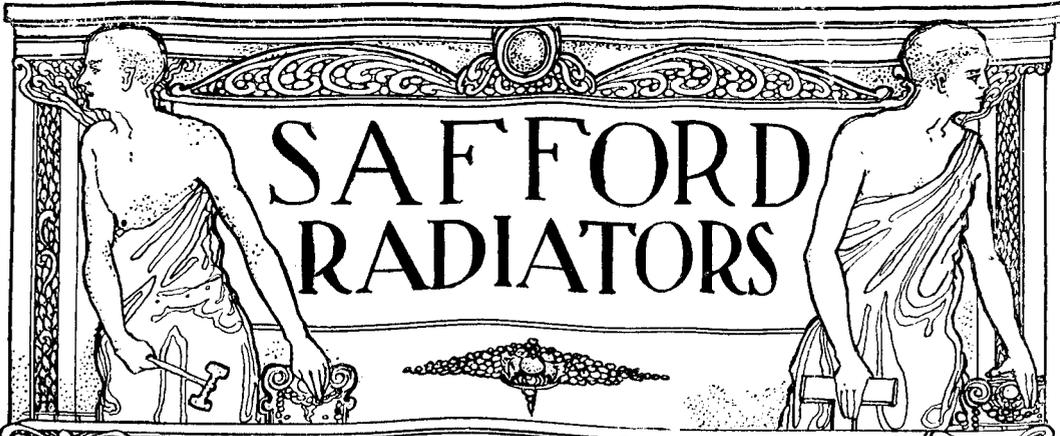
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