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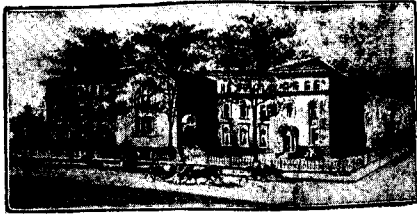
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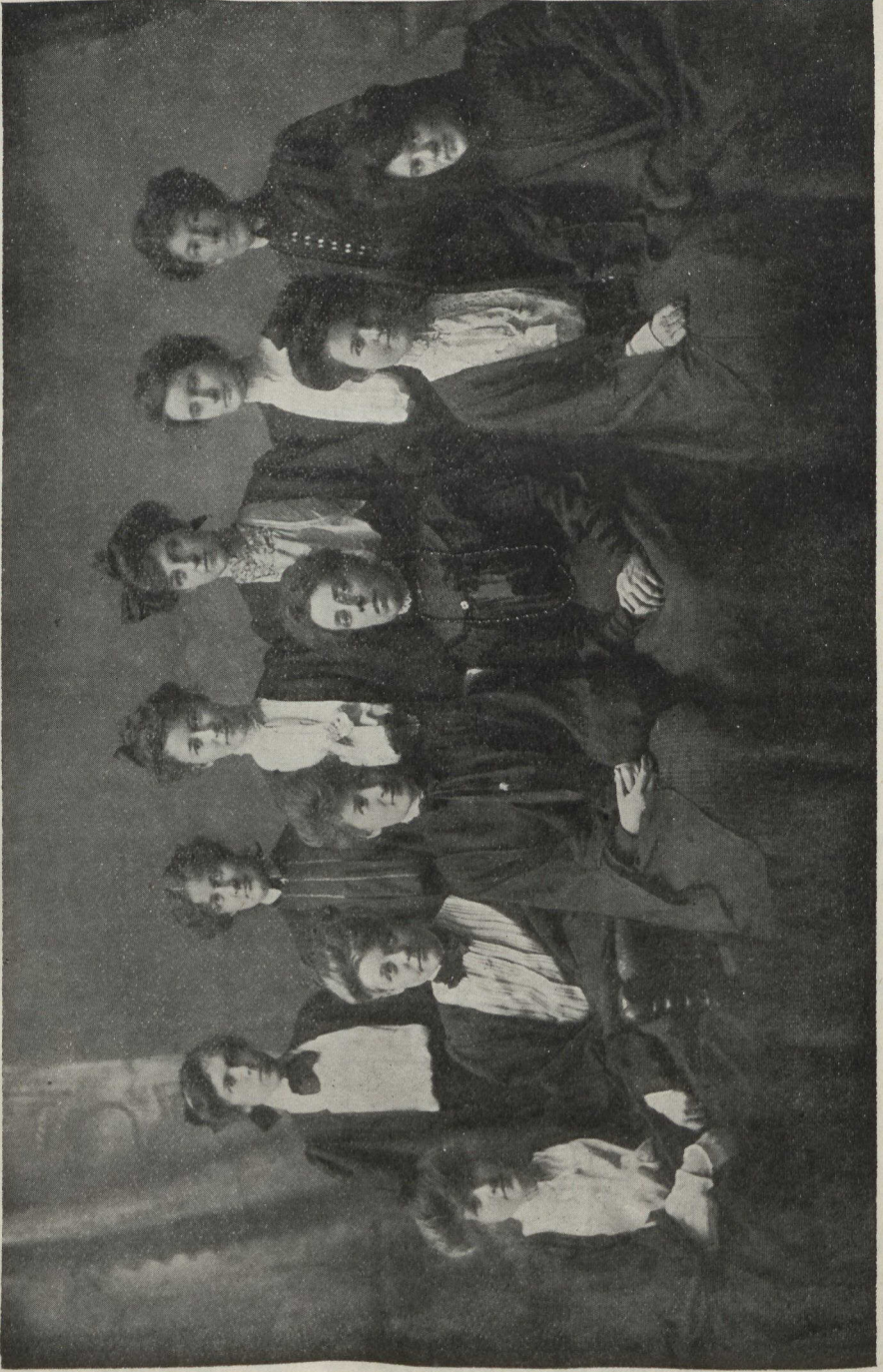
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# QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.

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No. 11.

## OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE IN A WESTERN UNIVERSITY.



THE *New York Nation* for Jan. 22nd and Jan. 29th contains two papers on life in a Western State University, which should be of interest to College men and women everywhere. It may be necessary to explain to Canadians that a State University offers free tuition, and in consequence claims to bring the advantages of education within the reach of a larger section of the community. In the papers in question this claim comes in for some severe criticism. The writer recognizes the "great opportunities offered in the education that comes from books; and the spirit of enthusiastic devotion and industry in the professors," whom she calls "a fine body of men, accurate, scholarly and wise." But as she went about mingling with the students in classroom and library her observations led her to ask certain questions. "Were students in the future to lose the stamp that in the past had been recognized as indicating a University education? Were their four years to stand for nothing but a certain amount of information? Was a student to be no higher up the ladder of humanity at the end than at the beginning? Were education and culture to be hopelessly divorced henceforth?"

In spite of the fact that there are traces of an exclusive spirit one would scarcely expect in an American, one cannot help feeling that "Agatha Grayson's" criticisms are in great part just. It is to be expected that the tone of the University life would be lowered as its limits grew broader. But do we find here at Queen's the same things noticed in this State University? Here our students are drawn from all classes in life; during the summer they engage in all sorts of labour and associate with all sorts of people, but it does not seem that it can be said of us here that our four years have left us no higher up the ladder of humanity. The writer of the article has *felt* a lack in the graduates of the State University rather than expressed it. Does not the fault lie in this, that the education that comes from books, the professors for whom she has such high praise, may be in some sense to blame? We hold that education should mean refinement, should produce cultured men and women, if it is true education. But the tendency in many American Universities, as judged by reports of some of our own men who have attended them, is to devote attention mainly to form rather than spirit, and to stop with a knowledge of dry details, missing the spirit and the application to life. In Har-

ward itself we see this tendency manifested, especially in the literary departments. "Agatha Grayson" is quite right in saying that mere acquisition of facts does not produce culture; but mere acquisition of facts is not education, and until the American Universities get higher ideals of instruction and method, they will fail to send forth cultured graduates. As long as the works of Virgil are studied as a collection of Latin words, "a bundle of dead vocables," no culture will be produced from the study of Virgil. But an acquaintance with the man Virgil, with his chaste language and deep refinement, could not but have its effect in refining and cultivating even the manners of the student.

The professors seem to the writer to be to blame in another respect also. In most American Universities, and likely in the one to which Miss Grayson refers, the professors are little gods to whom the students have no approach. This attitude, which comes on one so unexpectedly as a snobbishness one would not expect in men of learning in a country professing to be democratic, is disgusting to a student of Queen's, where the professor is his friend in class-room and out of it. One does not, to say the least, get the best from a man by merely hearing him lecture; the Professor must be something of a friend as well as guide and philosopher.

The other evening a Queen's professor gave us his conception of the professorial function. It certainly is not to give mere facts, but to stimulate and inspire students with a love of truth which will make them in spite of themselves cultured and refined. This inspiration is not given by a

man, however enthusiastic, if he merely comes before his class and states to them facts. His own personality ought to be in everything he says, and this personality ought to be impressed upon the students, not only collectively in the class-room, but also as much as possible individually, in the less conventional atmosphere of a private conversation. This privilege of personal contact with leaders in thought is one of the greatest privileges of our training at Queen's, and has a great deal to do with making Queen's men noted for breadth of view, devotion to truth and "perfidious Alma Materism."

She seems free from her observations in this Western city to conclude that all these things were so. She hears slang spoken everywhere, especially a kind of college slang which seems to her particularly objectionable. Some of those in the final years are still rough and uncouth in manner. "There is no outward mark by which a University girl can be distinguished from a shop-girl."

She traces this to several causes. The main one seems to be that while in the more exclusive universities a student who has not had many social advantages is brought into contact with his superiors and so given culture and refinement, in this State University he meets his own peers, who have had only the same advantages as himself. Consequently, the whole tone of the University is very low, and to "a student with slight will power a small perception of differences will leave nothing outside of his books."

Another cause for this lack of culture is the degrading effect of the



labour which many are compelled to do to pay their way while at the University. According to "Agatha Grayson," people may talk as they like, toil is degrading when it takes the toilers where they are associating with those of no culture and no high ideals of life.

It seems to the writer that if, as the writer of the article in the *Nation* seemed to think, the State University fails in its function as an agent for the spread of culture, the cause is to be sought largely in the method of instruction and the snobbishness of professors rather than in the students. It is really the function of the instructors to inculcate high ideals, and if university training fails to do this, the fault must be laid at their door. The system of accredited schools, by which, it seems, many students are admitted into the University without adequate preparation, must have an evil effect, but it would not account for everything.

As to the influence of labour on the students, it would seem that the students at the State University attempt to do two things at once, and hold positions as waiters, book-keepers, general servitors, etc., during the college session. This cannot but have an evil effect, but it is again to be laid to a fault in the college system. The vacation term might be extended sufficiently to give the students time to earn the means to carry them through the session. This would prevent that attempt to do two things at once which must result in slipshod work all round, and indeed often a nervous break-down. The writer of the article is on the right line when she says that the work a student is allowed to attempt in one session must be limited.

The second paper is devoted to a criticism of the life in the Fraternity houses and the foolish display of entertainment. This criticism may be passed upon much of American life, that in the attempt to vie with our wealthier neighbours in display, sincerity and true sweetness are lost out of life. Edward Bok in the *Ladies' Home Journal* is doing much to counteract this most foolish system, and restore people to sincerity and simplicity in ideas and manners. Do we at Queen's need a hint in this respect? We leave the answer to the students themselves.

To sum up, Miss Agatha Grayson, the prim New Englander, has caught very well the defects in the life which surrounded her in her new Western home; but she has hardly traced them to their true causes. The lack of true cultivative value in the University life must be traced ultimately to the false ideals of method in education, and to the selfishness and snobbishness of the professorial office. These same causes are operative in the more exclusive universities of the East, which seem to come up to the New England's woman's ideal, but are counteracted largely by the improved social tone secured by exclusiveness and by the cultivating influence of the monuments of a great past. The methods are seen in all their boldness, and barrenness, and inadequacy, where they are cut loose from all counteracting influences and set in operation in dealing with that which is the real problem of education, the uplifting and training to higher ideals of those who are not "to the manner born."

T. H. BILLINGS.



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EDITORIAL NOTES.

As editorials are probably not in very great demand at this time of the year, we refrain from taking up much space in the present number.

We take pleasure in acknowledging valuable help from students and ex-students in preparing this number of the JOURNAL. The history of the Queen's Slogan was secured by Mr. Lavell.

The next and last number of the College paper will contain a leading article by W. L. Grant, M.A., on "Queen's and the Rhodes Scholarships," together with a report of Convocation.

The JOURNAL wishes to call attention to a dangerous tendency that has been manifesting itself of late in the Alma Mater Society, a tendency namely to pass important motions, sometimes involving the expenditure of large sums of money, when due notice has not been given. It is to be regret-

ted that a few weeks ago a hundred dollars was voted in this way. Not for years past has a motion involving expenditures of money been passed unless specific notice had been given a week before. Moreover the motion referred to was of a comparatively novel kind so that the argument of following a long-established precedent does not apply in this case. In fact the regrettable thing is that even one precedent should have been established for voting money without due consideration. We do not believe in sticking on trivial technicalities but when great issues are involved it is well to observe the rules. The JOURNAL is not reflecting on the action of any individuals but is simply making a suggestion to all the members of the A. M. S. As the Editor-in chief and the Associate Editor have been attending all the meetings of the A. M. S. and were both present when the motion above referred to was passed, we take the criticism to ourselves quite as much as we apply it to others.

A long letter has been sent to the JOURNAL by a gentleman of St. Catharines, containing transcripts of communications sent to the editor of the *Globe*, urging the discontinuance of the reports of prize-fights. The *Globe* yielding somewhat before this determined assault changed the heading of the column to "Boxing," but it is complained that even under this heading men continue to be knocked down as frequently as before. Although not insensible to the sufferings of all parties concerned in this matter, the JOURNAL is not in a position to take any active part in the discussion.

**JULIUS CAESAR.**

In studying the character of Julius Cæsar in the play of that name the important point is not whether Shakespeare's interpretation is consistent with history, but whether it is self-consistent. It is more than possible that historians have misread the character of the great General, and Shakespeare is therefore free to present him as his imagination dictates. A casual perusal of the play may cause us to think that Shakespeare has really presented two different men in the place of Cæsar whose natures are irreconcilable. What strong contrasts appear, for instance, between his assumptions of perfect fearlessness and god-like superiority, and his pitiful manifestations of superstitious dread and physical weakness; between his almost tyrannical commands and his fear of unpopularity; between his contemptuous tone of authority in the Senate House towards his friends and his frank and affectionate social intercourse with those very friends in his own home! Only a very careful study of the influences which surrounded him, can reconcile these apparently contradictory characteristics and convince us that Shakespeare's representation is self-consistent.

In a drama such as this, "straws show how the wind blows," and the significance of every chance remark must be considered. The account Cassius gives Brutus of the friendly race in the Tiber between Cæsar and himself shows not only physical weakness, as Cassius intended, but his really fine character in its true light. This incident which occurred during the youth of the two men foreshadows what they will be in after life. Cæsar's friendly challenge to Cassius shows a

high-spirited nature and a feeling of generous rivalry and equality. One can also detect the germs of that dominating ambition which is finally to cause his downfall. It is very evident also that he has formed a shrewd estimate of his friend's character, for he sees that Cassius' own ambition will not permit a refusal of his challenge. This power of judging character combined with his frankness and geniality and his intense ambition can not fail to insure success.

The condition of Rome at the time offered a wide field of opportunity for a man of Cæsar's ambition. The common people no longer upheld the old republican standard of their ancestors, but had grown to be mere idle pleasure-seekers, ready to follow the leader who would best pander to their depraved tastes. Among the upper classes religion had grown to be a mere form and the people cared nothing for the old Roman standards of honor and liberty. Prosperity had brought them luxury and idleness instead of stimulating them to further action. They sought office merely for the wealth and power it could bring and cared nothing for the welfare of the people they pretended to represent. The old republican spirit was almost dead, and Romans had shown themselves unworthy of their name. Cæsar, if he became king, might make or mar the destiny of his country. The question was would he restore its old honor by a wise and just government or would the possession of power make him tyrannical.

At the time the action of the drama takes place the success foretold by his youth has come to Cæsar. He is the first man in Rome, and if he can win

the crown his highest ambition will be realized. But though success has come, happiness has not; and his character, once so noble, is now corrupted by a gigantic egotism. That manly self-confidence of his youth is now arrogant pride, his perfect frankness suspicion, his firmness and constancy mere obstinacy. The respect he once held for the noble manhood of the Roman people and his feeling of equality with them has degenerated to a selfish pandering to the desires of the populace to insure his own popularity. His belief in the influence of true and noble characters is replaced by a belief in mere brute force. Thus has egotism changed his virtues into vices and made of a truly noble man a vain and arrogant braggart.

However, we must take into consideration the circumstances which influenced him at this particular time. All his hopes and desires are centred in one thing—the possession of the crown. Would he gain it or lose it? Was his popularity strong enough to overcome all the old democratic opinions of the people or would they rebel against the idea of being ruled by a King? Should he gain the crown his position was secure, but should he fail to do so his power might decline. These hopes and fears could not fail to make him, for the time at least, irritable and unhappy, and added to this, he had reached the time of life when weaknesses in character begin to show.

Despite these weak points in his character some of his old noble qualities still remain. His judgment of men is still as shrewd as in the old days, as we can see from his remarks to Antony concerning Cassius. The scene with the conspirators at his home

on the morning of his assassination depicts his social side; affectionate concern for his friends' welfare and genial hospitality. His relations with his wife are rather strained, and he is altogether too domineering, but still he is affectionate and considerate of her feelings. To Brutus he is at all times tender and affectionate and his love for this friend is of the truest kind. He is more familiar with Antony, for their tastes seem more akin; but his affection for him is manifested with the same tenderness. This then is Cæsar's better side,—generous, open-hearted, genial; a faithful and affectionate friend, and a considerate husband.

On the morning of his assassination Cæsar's determination to go to the Senate House is shaken by several considerations. The portents of the previous of the previous night, Calpurnia's dream, and his own superstitious terrors warn him to stay at home, but his ambition prompts him to go, as he may be again offered the crown. He finally decides to remain at home, but Decius Brutus succeeds in, persuading him to go by giving Calpurnia's dream a favorable interpretation and subtly appealing to his ambition. The warning of the soothsayer and of Artemidorus on his way to the Capitol are scornfully disregarded, and as he enters the Senate House he assumes an air of supreme authority. When his ridiculous boasts have reached their culmination in an attempt to assume the god, Casca stabs him. In a moment Cæsar is utterly changed and as Brutus stabs him, his true nobility triumphs and all his better feelings, his passions and affections burst forth in that infinitely sorrowful cry, "Et tu, Brute."

CAROLINE M. CLERIHEU.

## Ladies' Department.

### Y. W. C. A.

THE annual business meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held on Friday, March 20th. After the opening exercises, the officers and conveners of committees gave their reports for the year. The Recording-Secretary reported that the average attendance for the year was thirty-eight. There had been eighteen regular meetings besides several union meetings with the Y. M. C. A. After these reports had been received and adopted, a motion was brought in, the object of which was to extend the right of voting to associate members. The motion was lost. The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected :

Honorary President, Mrs. Gordon ; President, Miss Hunt ; Vice-President, Miss Black ; Recording-Secretary, Miss Hawes ; Corresponding-Secretary, Miss Cathro ; Treasurer, Miss Singleton.

Upon leaving the chair, Miss Byrnes the retiring President, expressed in a few aptly chosen remarks her gratitude to the girls for their assistance and cooperation during the year.

It is always with some regret that we see an Executive retire from office, and this year our Executive has certainly proved a most efficient one. The members have been characterized by an earnestness and zeal for the good of our Society, to which may be largely attributed the success of our year's work. The President as chief of that Executive certainly deserves credit for the able way in which she has conducted the work entrusted to her.

From our Executive-elect we expect much, and hope that through them our Society may continue a very helpful and successful factor in our College life.

### LEVANA NOTES.

The election of officers resulted as follows :

Honorary President, Mrs. Gordon ; President, Miss Elder ; Vice-President, Miss Buchanan ; Secretary, Miss Anglin ; Treasurer, Miss O'Donnell ; Prophet Historian, Miss Lindsay ; Poetess, Miss Montgomery ; Senior Curator, Miss Connor ; Director of Glee Club, Miss Clarke.

I thought I knew it all,  
But now I must confess  
The more I know I know,  
I know I know the less.

So sigheth the maiden as she sitteth soberly and sedately in the sombre silence of Convocation Hall searching sadly for some scraps of "half-forgotten lore" to scribble down. Patiently she peruseth the paper, painfully pondering over the poor possibilities of a pass or perchance a prize, but perceiveth only a probable plucking. Her spirit sinketh at this sorrowful sight and she sigheth to think of the slumbers sacrificed for the sake of this same subject. In this dire dilemma dolefully debating her dubious (?) downfall we depart and desert this despondent damsel. Fortune favoereth the fair, so fear not her fate unless forsooth in frantic frenzy she fleeth the fearful fight.

## Medicine.

### MEDICAL CONVOCATION.

ON Thursday, April 9th, Convocation Hall was again the familiar scene of a gathering of mothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends who had assembled to see their respective heroes don the hood of Aesculapius and "arise Doctors of Medicine." This year has been a record breaker in the history of Queen's Medical Department, for forty youthful doctors lined up when the roll was called. Although many had become weary and dropped out during the struggle for degrees, the proportion was not greater than that in former years. Previous to the opening ceremonies, the "gods" kept up the usual desultory fire of "saucy things" from the gallery, while an occasional titter or hearty laugh announced that some "wit" had made good.

Chancellor Fleming occupied the chair and precluded the distribution of prizes with a few remarks. Addresses were given by Senator Sullivan and Principal Gordon. Dr. Reeves, Dean of 'Varsity, was to have addressed the graduating class; but, unfortunately, illness prevented his appearance. The valedictory address by Dr. John McDowall was decidedly original, the puns on the various Professors being an innovation. The address by Principal Gordon and the valedictory address are given elsewhere.

The list of prize-winners is as follows:—

Dr. Leonard, medal in surgery.

Dr. Murphy, medal in medicine.

Dr. Laidlaw and the above-named gentlemen recommended for house surgeons in the K.G.H.

Chancellor's Scholarship—Dr. G. H. Ward.

Prize in Surgical Anatomy—Dr. G. H. Ward.

Dean Fowler Scholarship—Mr. Gibson.

Second Year Prize—Messrs. Spooner and Boyce.

Materia Medica Prize—Mr. Spooner.

Junior Pathology Prize—Mr. Singleton.

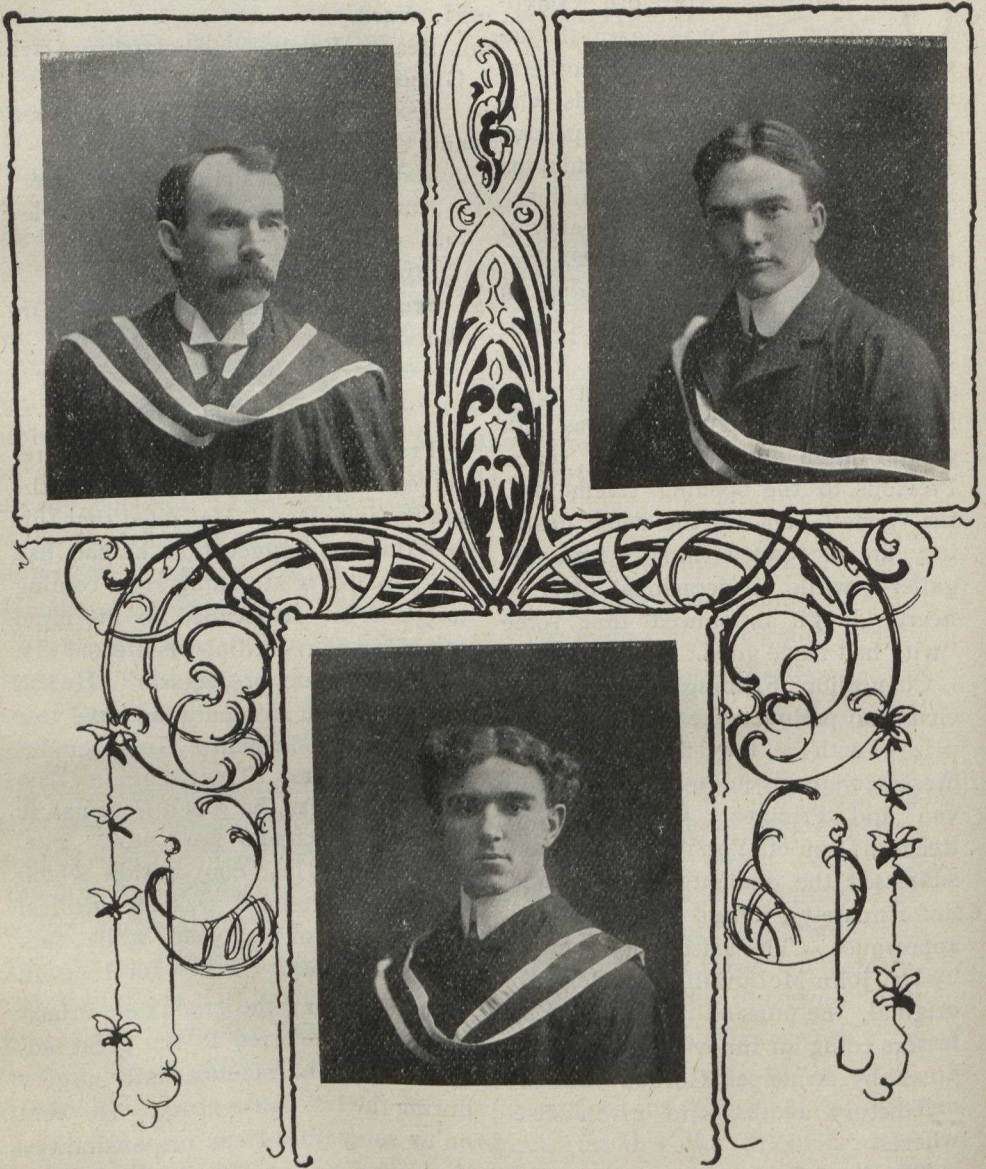
Prize in Anatomy—Mr. Boyce.

Prize in Mental Diseases—Dr. Workman.

### THE PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS.

Principal Gordon was warmly received when he arose to address the graduating class. He stated that this was the first Convocation he had had the pleasure of attending since coming to Queen's. It recalled to his mind coincidences regarding his life and that of his illustrious predecessor. He had entered Pictou Academy the same year that the late Principal Grant graduated from there. Then again in Glasgow University, he was a freshman in the late Principal's final year. Furthermore the last convocation which Dr. Grant attended was the medical Convocation of last year, while this Convocation was the first for himself.

In addressing the graduates Principal Gordon referred to the great advances made in medicine and surgery during the last half century. He went on to show the great responsibilities that were laid on the medical man. Disease is always present in the world, and human life and comfort depended much on the physician's skill and care. He congratulated the graduates and expressed his sympathy with those who failed. Some had been stricken



DR. LEONARD.

DR. MURPHY.

DR. LAIDLAW.

Recommended as House Surgeons in the K. G. H.



with disease and were unable to write on their examinations and one, a first year student, had passed away in the prime of life. To the graduates this was a day which had been looked for since they entered college. It was their graduation day, but it was not their goal. The goal is fleeting and is ever before them. Their course in college was now completed, and they could look forward to the great possibilities before them. The end to be sought was success—but that success which will bring honor to the profession and allay and alleviate the sufferings of mankind. Their watchword should be service. They should be prepared to render every possible service to mankind. There will always be disease, sin and immorality in the world, and so the doctor, lawyer, and minister will always be required. The medical man should also be resourceful—when one remedy failed he should be able to fall back on another. In conclusion he trusted that their future lives would bring credit and honor not only to themselves but also to their profession.

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MEDICAL NOTES.

The address of Principal Gordon to the graduating class was just such an one as we might have expected; humorous at times, pregnant with words of good advice, and withal brilliant and eloquent, through it we could not help but feel the undercurrent of a kindly—yes, even a loving spirit which seemed to draw us closer than ever toward our Principal.

Doctors S. Arthur and John Well-wood have decided to shake off the dust of old Ontario and run up against

the Manitoba Council. May success crown their efforts!

Dr. Macmillan will be heard from next at Bruce Mines, where the natives will no doubt get their deserts.

Overheard on Princess street:—  
 “Thirty-nine new doctors let loose in town, that means ten new undertakers.”

Dr. Macabe has departed for New York loaded down with degrees.

Some time ago Dr. Herald notified the Final Year that there would be a prize given to the student writing the best report of a medical case in the hospital. A number of students took advantage of the offer and entered the competition. At Convocation it was expected the lucky winner would be announced, but up to date Mr. Prize has not been heard from. Wherefore this thushness?

“Billy” McKinley (Doctor) was the recipient of quite an ovation from the boys when he assumed the platform at Convocation.

Doctors Kn-x and K-rns were assured by the “gods” that they were a “bad bunch.”

Dr. R-id is prowling around looking for the man who was so concerned regarding his “chewin” gum!

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OUR PROFESSORS IN MEDICINE.

In parting from our college and Alma Mater, we cannot help expressing our regret that the dear old college halls are about to be left behind for ever. Four years in Queen's, and yet it has passed like a few months! What fond memories of by-gone days lurk within our breasts! With what doubts and fears we step into the world to cope with its troubles and trials!

In parting let us say a word of the professors who have so taught us to love and respect our University. They are all men of learning and ability, kind and obliging to their students and willing at all times to lend them a helping hand over the rough road to knowledge. Of some of our professors special mention must be made; although, did space permit, they are all well worthy of praise. On entering the Medical College, perhaps the first to greet us is Dr. Knight: too much cannot be said in praise of the course given in physiology. This subject is taught so carefully, so thoroughly and withal so simply, that the student cannot but learn it easily and well. Coming to our third year we are brought into contact with Dr. W. T. Connell, Professor of Pathology: here again we are forced to admit that a subject that would present great difficulties, is, by skillful teaching, placed before us in the most assimilable and interesting manner; before attending three lectures, we look to our teacher with the greatest confidence and feel that we shall receive a training in Pathology second to none, and, as the days pass by, we see that our confidence has not been misplaced. In this year too, we become acquainted with Dr. Mundell, and find that Surgical Anatomy, a subject looked upon as being of the dullest, is lighted up with the personality of an excellent teacher, who spares no pains in giving his class the benefit of a thorough knowledge of Anatomy.

In our final year Dr. Garrett holds forth, and presents his subjects, (which we must confess are the most difficult of our college course) in a careful and systematic manner. This course is an

excellent one, the only difficulty being that there is, we think, too much work to be gotten over in one year; this work during the session piles up in the most alarming manner, and we can only accomplish its completion by the most assiduous study. Notwithstanding this our professor teaches the subjects in a thorough manner and shows such a comprehensive knowledge of them that we cannot but feel thankful that we are guided by a steady and knowing hand.

The unquestioned ability of Dr. Sullivan, and the honorable position he holds in this country, need no mention here. However, let us say that the kindness and patience which Dr. Sullivan displays towards his students is worthy of comment; through his teaching we derive a knowledge of so many things that we sometimes wonder how "one small head could carry all he knew!" It is with a feeling of regret that we leave behind our kind friend and teacher.

Clinical Surgery, taught by Dr. Anglin, is an interesting and instructive class, perhaps one of the most important of our studies. Dr. Anglin is at all times kind to his students, ready to help them with their troubles; and the course given in his work is above criticism. As a surgeon, Dr. Anglin is exceedingly neat, some of the operations performed by him during our course are well worthy of being recorded in the annals of Surgery.

Although our Professor of Clinical Medicine is a very good teacher, we regret to say that during the past session he neglected attending his classes in a manner almost unpardonable. Perhaps business detained him, but our course on this subject was very

weak. Let us hope that next session Dr. Herald will be able to devote more of his time to his class.

Of our other Professors, Drs. Wood, Campbell, Third, J. C. Connell, Mylks and Ryan, we can only speak words of the highest praise.

Two innovations this year are of benefit and are a decided advance over former years. One of these is the full course on the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat given in an instructive manner by Dr. J. C. Connell, the other is the Clinical work at the Hotel Dieu so able conducted by Dr. Ryan.

VALEDICTORY.

*Mr. Chancellor, Principal, Faculty,  
Ladies and Gentlemen.*

As some noble Queen in the days of old assembled within her Court the youths of her domain, taught them the usage of arms, schooled them in the practice of virtue, and knighting them, sent them forth to do battle in her name, so now, after inculcating in our minds the principles and practice of our profession, our Alma Mater knights us and bids us go forth into the world.

For four years we have stood shoulder to shoulder, fitting ourselves for this Knighthood and striving for this coveted honor; and to-day our efforts having been crowned with success, our hearts are filled with a pardonable pride, and we rejoice.

When our beloved Alma Mater stretched forth her arms, and took unto her bosom the class of 1903 she welcomed 45 youths; in the struggle onward, some were forced to drop from the ranks, but there places have been filled by others; and so at the end of our probation we proudly point

to 51 men, the largest year in the history of our Medical Faculty. As for our work, I am sure the Faculty will agree with me when I say that although our course has been somewhat more difficult than in former years, our standard has been at least equal to the best of our predecessors. I may say that every man who has graduated to-day has worked faithfully and hard, so that with all confidence he can say when he steps forth from this hall to-day, "I have not alone a degree, but a foundation which has been laid deep and well." We of this year look with the greatest pride upon our members who have carried off the honors, and we give them our sincerest congratulations, but do not think that these are all our brilliant men, for though the honors are for the few, many were striving close to the heels of the winners.

In athletics who can say our year has not always been represented with more than its quota of men who ever strove to carry the old tricolor to victory and renown? In college affairs generally, no year has taken a greater interest than ours, and this session we gave the Alma Mater its president. I think I have now said sufficient to show that our year has attained the standard, and upheld the honor looked for in the graduating class of Queen's.

Looking back over the years just finished, the memories of buoyant hopes and corresponding fears, unmeasured tasks, failures and successes all recur in swift succession, and tempt me to address a few words to my fellow-students, not of advice, for that you will receive from the hands which so abundantly furnished us, but rather would I give an inkling

of what lies before you, that you may take warning from our experiences and avoid the pitfalls which I assure the unwary will surround his feet in the spring.

When the freshman enters his University he finds the fowler rounding up his flock (the plucking comes later) to be marshalled by the great and only Herald, who outlines his array of forces. These to the poor freshman appear so impregnable that he falls immediately upon a Mylk diet for sustenance, which proves so bracing and fortifying that hope springs afresh, but let me warn them not to get too valorous, nor strive to emulate the example of the Little Corsican who essayed to cross the Ryan, but while lost in contemplation of the broadening horizon, our reverie is interrupted by the martial strain of "The Campbell is coming" he leads us so far afield in the search of *Materia Nedica* we are unconsciously brought face to face with a new terror and realize that history may repeat itself in the fabled story of "The Babes in the Wood." In any case, we soon acquire a profound respect for the depth of our Wood, which is so profound, that no junior, however small or infinitesimal can hope to escape till he has worked many a day, and learned his exits well.

But when you get clear you are only commencing, for you must girdle up your loins and go forth into Knight where the fight is not alone with things of the earth, but monsters of the air, and dragons of the deep, and many will go down to defeat. Your battles half over, you begin your Third encounter where you struggle with the problems that worry

and perplex the practitioner, and though at times the issue is very, very grave with infinite patience you are taught to surmount the difficulties, and so with renewed energy you will go forth to hunt the unseen foes arrayed against you, but whether it be a legion of *Staphylococci* or a simple *Sheptococcus Pyogenes Aureus* be not afraid for with a professor on your side, whose enthusiasm for you is more infectious than his bugs, you will be able to look not only for the unseen, but the unheard of; soon enough however, you will realize this for the prodger into unknown depths, Dr. Mundell, takes you by the hand, and with a sympathetic sign here, and a muscular mark there, will lead you through those brain racking channels, from the farthest extremity of the *Doasalis Pedis*, to leave you in the remotest fastness of the Garrett, where foes lurk, I guarantee you have not heard of and though you may despair, persevere, for nothing is beyond the reach of your ability.

Time will not permit me to speak further of this, nor is it necessary, for if you do justice to yourselves and to your professors, you will overcome your future encounters as you have conquered your past. To-day we separate, you go to your homes, but to return again, to-day we depart but to return no more, and if, before we leave you, we would extend any wish for the years that remain of your life within these walls, it is that the spirit of brotherhood that has governed our mutual relations in the past, may be your proudest characteristic in the future.

In following the precedent, set by former Valedictorians, I would like to

say a few words regarding our Curriculum, not of praise, for the excellence of our course is so well known to you, that no words of mine could add new lustre to its fame, nor fresh laurels to our Faculty, but on behalf of the graduating year, I beg to make a few minor suggestions. In the junior classes where the foundation of our course is laid, the field of work is wide, and 'tis there the student should master fully the rudiments of medicine, that he may successfully grasp the higher branches, and we think it would be very beneficial were another professor added who could devote his whole time to his work. The success of this is seen in the excellent courses given by Dr. Knight, and Dr. Connell.

Under the present plan in Anatomy it is only possible for the professors, practising physicians, to devote a few hours a day to their work. As we have laboratories of physiology, chemistry and pathology, so should we have one in anatomy, enabling us to bring it up on a par with the facilities of our other junior subjects, to raise it from a class of limited instruction, to a centre of original research. With these facilities careful animal experimentation could be undertaken by physicians of rigorous training and high ideals. This offers (in the near future) the greatest hope for the prevention of suffering and the curing of disease in both animals and man, for it is to experimental medicine that we must look for the advance of the future. The addition of the class in eye, ear, nose and throat, to the compulsory curriculum is, we think, a wise one. This subject in the past never received the distinction it deserved, and I wish to thank Dr. Connell for

the excellent text book containing his lectures, for it has proved an inestimable aid to us in our work. An improvement might be made by adopting somewhat the same plan in the class of senior pathology. On this subject Dr. Connell gives us lectures that could not be improved, but if it were possible to give us these in book form, that the lecture hour might be devoted to grinds and demonstrations with the specimens, we think the students might derive a more practical knowledge of the subject. The Faculty, and the Professors of our Medical and Surgical Clinics have our sincerest gratitude for the widened field they have procured for us in those branches. This is one handicap Queen's students have always been under, but this year, with the addition of the Hotel Dieu they are in a better position than ever before, and although we are somewhat restricted in the latter at present, we trust to see great liberties in the near future.

I wish to congratulate Dr. Mylks upon the able manner in which he handles the practical part of the Anatomy, and his efforts to make his branch *par excellence* by introducing frozen sections.

In the summer of 1854 Queen's Medical Faculty was formed as the result of a petition from a few medical students of another university who were unable to get degrees without consenting to certain religious requirements. The University and the medical profession of Kingston responded to their call, and the Medical Faculty was inaugurated with a total attendance of 21 students, a graduating class of eight, and a staff of six professors. For 49 years we have struggled

onward, surmounting the hardships and difficulties that always surround such an undertaking, but ever growing stronger, till now on the eve of our bicentennial year we have registered over 180 students and a staff of 21 professors and assistants. Of the old guard we have but one left, our beloved Dean, he who was with her in her birth, helped guide her through the trials that beset her childhood, and now as she is to emerge on a new era is with us to see his ambition for our Alma Mater gratified and receive the heartfelt thanks of every student and graduate of Queen's Medical Faculty, for his noble work. One man we mourn from his side to-day, our late Principal, whose hand was ever ready to take the helm and whose warmest affections always rested on his medical students. Ours was his last Convocation before he was called away, ours is the first to be graced by his successor, and although we have known Dr. Gordon but a short time, he is already to us "Our Prin," and by that student word you may know Principal Gordon, you have the love, honor and respect a student of Queen's always holds for his Principal. As we depart, we wish your path may be a smooth one. We feel confidence in your ability to lead onward to greater things and better, and may success crown your ventures and in proportion to your undertakings be your prosperity. Esteemed Professors, to you we are under obligations which can never be repaid. Your patient efforts to guide us in the search of knowledge, ever willing to point our faults, while leading us on to better things, cannot but bring forth expressions of

heartfelt gratitude, but our regard for you will be shown in the future, in the conformity of our actions with your teachings, and though eager to put these into practice and prove ourselves worthy of your efforts, it is with great reluctance and regret that we bid you farewell.

To-day assembled in our honor are the friends most dear to us, those whose words of encouragement have cheered us on through our moments of dejection, whose kindnesses have made this the scene of so many joys and pleasures. You we must leave behind, only carrying with us memories of days happily spent.

Fellow classmates, I have endeavoured to express the feelings which animate you. Now comes my hardest task of all, that of bidding you farewell. For four years we have been united by one tie, sharing our victories and defeats, having in common our pleasures and our struggles; to-day sees the dissolution of that bond of fellowship so cherished and we now go forth to pursue diverging paths, perchance to meet no more. But though separated, in the years to come, never will the scenes we are leaving be forgotten, nor the influence of our associations lost. In the time of adversity will come the memory of some victory achieved by perseverance, in the time of temptation will come a recollection of some noble classmate to keep us in the path of rectitude, and so, knowing that where'er you go, whate'er you do, you will be true to yourselves, your Alma Mater and your profession, I bid you all God-speed.

JOHN LAZIER McDOWALL, O3.

## Science.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL,

Dear Sir:—A communication referring to "Protection" to educated Engineers appeared in last issue, also the Editor's wise comments upon the same.

The idea of a highly trained student possessed of a four years course and holding a degree in Engineering calling out to be protected against men who have not these advantages in competition, is as if the armed soldier of civilization with horse and repeating rifle, should ask to be protected against the unarmed peasant. Graduates in engineering are of a tougher fibre. But, Mr. Editor, the cry of protection as understood and planned by the group of leaders of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers whose headquarters are in Montreal is by no means to get protection for the engineering graduates of Queen's.

The idea of the C. S. C. E. has been for a long time to obtain protection against the graduates. The cry of the C. S. C. E. men is not the cry of the armed soldier of civilization for protection against the peasant. Its cry is the cry of the uneducated, out-of-date head men of the villages of the peasants crying to be saved from the armed soldier of civilization. They say "Keep out the graduates in engineering," "Limit the number of Practitioners," "give us the monopoly of engineering in Canada."

Publicly to the Legislators they say "We want to safeguard the public," "We want to give education facilities to young engineers," "We want to elevate the standard of engineers by re-examining them."

Well, Mr. Editor, be the cries of the C. S. C. E. men what they may, the graduates in engineering may rest assured that the last end of the show would not be in the interest of the graduates.

If the bills of the C. S. C. E. had been passed the graduates would today be disqualified from engineering in Canada. Nay more, it goes without saying that if any entrance wedge is once allowed for the C. S. C. E. to obtain close incorporation in any form it will then be in its power to go to the Legislature and get future amendments to any desired extent.

Graduates will not forget that the Legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba and Nova Scotia have rejected these Bills. Nor that Principal Grant and the Faculty of Queen's protested against these schemes, and that the mining engineers of the Dominion assembled in the Canadian Mining Institute have protested every time the Bills have been attempted against these hostile schemes to cripple the careers of mining engineers.

Exactly the same is true regarding the engineers in electrics or metallurgy or chemical or mechanical subjects.

The plain truth is that the Civil Engineers in the C. S. C. E. hold a few articles of faith very strongly.

(1) That graduates in engineering must serve apprenticeship to old C. E. men for some years before being allowed to practice for themselves;

(2) That C. E. is the whole push and is entitled to control and to re-examine all specialists in electrics, mining, metallurgy and mechanical engineering;

(3) That there are too many men anyway, entering engineering and it must be remedied :

(4) That fees ought to be largely raised—for the members of the C. S. E. ;

(5) That this can be effected by forcing the most of the graduates to be re-examined and getting Bills requiring payment of fees and apprenticeships and premiums, and furthermore that no one can practice unless he is a member of the C. S. C. E., and furthermore that he must be elected by a letter vote of the members of the C. S. C. E., in which a ten per cent negative vote rejects the candidate. And this rejection of a candidate is to take effect after he has had his apprenticeships and paid his fees and succeeded in passing his re-examinations.

All the above are in the Bills of the C. S. C. E. But when it comes to a matter of talk, its men talk like the spider to the fly.

How different is the policy of the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering now extending throughout the Dominion ! A policy of freedom, and friendship towards every engineer.

By resolution of the annual meeting of the D.I.A.E passed on 7th April, 1900, every student in engineering of Queen's is a full member or a student-member of the Institute. While studying he is a student-member ; after graduation he is a full member. This resolution was proposed and seconded by students.

In front of the present boundaries of the Arts and Sciences there are extensive regions yet unknown into which humanity must advance and conquer. We know that doubling the

number of bakers in a town will not increase the consumption of food ; but to double or to multiply the volume of technical skill and the number of technically trained men in a country must increase the rate of advance into the hitherto untrodden regions of industrial territory.

Lord Roseberry has warned us that we must meet the competition from the multitudes of highly trained foreign industrial specialists by ourselves producing many, not few engineers.

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## Divinity.

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### A SKY PILOT.

AMONG the photos of Queen's champion foot-ball teams of the early nineties, may be seen the picture of a strapping youth who is the subject of the following sketch taken from the *Rossland Miner*.

"The Sky Pilot," rendered famous by Ralph Connor in the breezy western story of that title, is in Rossland today. The original of Mr. Connor's interesting character is Rev. Hugh R. Grant of Pincher Creek, who is in attendance at the carnival as President of the Pincher Creek hockey team and an ardent supporter of amateur sport. Mr. Grant is a native of the Ottawa district, and was educated at Queen's University, where he formed a friendship with the man who afterwards made him famous with a pen wielded under the name of Ralph Connor in "The Sky Pilot." Mr. Grant is identified with the Presbyterian denomination, and has lived in the prairie province for the past ten years. He is a believer in Christianity militant, and while he has a manner that rarely brings him foul of the rough



souls with whom he is required to wrestle in the course of his pastoral duties among the stockmen, he has the reputation of maintaining his dignity when threatened, and the cowboy who starts to disprove the principles of Christianity by "doing up" the parson, finds himself opposed to a man of splendid physique, always in splendid condition, and no mean exponent of the manly art of self-defence. Seven years ago Mr. Grant organized the Pincher Creek hockey team, and has served as President from that day to this. He is a rattling good player whose judgement at critical points makes up for any deficiencies in speed. In lacrosse he is equally prominent—in fact, Rev. Hugh Grant is regarded as the father of amateur sport in Pincher Creek district. His devotion to healthful sports does not interfere with his usefulness as a spiritual guide; in fact, the very reverse is the case, and "Padre" Grant is genuinely loved by young and old. His influence among the young men of the district has passed into a proverb."

## FINIS.

What shall we say? We cannot wait for the muse of spring to stir our souls with songs of birds, with opening buds, with running water, with grass, flowers and leaves. Not yet must the heart take time to open wide and drink in the new life around us. The dreadful day of reckoning is too near, and the mind can have no repose; for to-morrow and for ten days more we write, and write, and then we know not what will be. But this is not enough; for the Presbytery, for their pleasure and our edification, must needs harass us with an interrogation whose name is Legion. By the

way, we think that only those who do not take their testamurs should be subjected to the ordeal of a lengthy examination. Then there comes ordination, laying on of hands, confessions of faith and the other machinery which has been found necessary and wholesome for the general good. We feel with all our heart that all things should be done decently and in order, and that due care should be taken in seeking out those who have the gift to serve in the ministry of the Word. But the Church must be ever on its guard, lest it become a cold and unwieldy mechanism instead of a living organism in which there are diversities as numerous as there are parts. To have life, bounding and useful, in each organ, it is sufficient only to have the same life-blood, the same spirit of love and wisdom pulsating in each. If a living organism is squeezed into an iron mould there will soon be death. There must be no compulsion to think with a dead uniformity on interpretations of all doctrines. This would be a death sad indeed. The preacher can preach no theology but what he himself feels throbbing with resurrection power and life in his own soul's experience. It would be a terrible thing to be forced always to square one's thoughts and doctrines with stiff formulas musty with centuries of age, instead of allowing one's own present highest vision of what is true and real to find for itself its own "wine-skin." At such a moment one likes to listen again to the fearless, deep-souled Paul, who has not his patent from man but from God. It was he who said "And now abideth faith, hope and love, these three; but the greatest of these is love."

**JULIUS CAESAR AS PRESENTED  
BY MANSFIELD.**

It is Boston's boast that she is the centre of the American world of letters, the "hub" of the literary republic. Nor are her claims without foundation. The great men whose names are associated with Boston and its vicinity have indeed passed away and a pigmy race remains; yet whatever talent in literature, music and art still exists in the States finds fullest expression in this city. Among these influences which make for culture, a place must be accorded to the theatre. Unfortunately Anglo-Saxons seem unable to regard the theatre with the seriousness it deserves, just as they are incapable of producing actors with the natural dramatic gifts of the French or Italians, a point which is well illustrated by comparing Mrs. Patrick Campbell with the Italian actress Duse. But here, if anywhere, the people look on the theatre not as a soporific time-killer, but as a place of real intellectual enjoyment.

Quite recently it has been my good fortune to see "Julius Caesar" produced by Mr. Richard Mansfield, and some account of it may not be without interest to students at Queen's. Especially will this be the case in view of the interest lately aroused there in the production upon the stage of Shakespeare's plays. This is a movement for which all should be thankful, laying stress as it does upon the development of the aesthetic and artistic side of our nature—something for which the curriculum does not always sufficiently provide. I do not intend to make any analytic criticism of the play itself or of the company's performance, but will try nevertheless to convey a more distinct impression

than is done when we speak of such things as "fine," or "not bad," or "rotten."

Mr. Mansfield's engagement lasted for two weeks, and every night the house was packed in spite of the fact that speculators had gained possession of the tickets and raised the prices. The play was well staged, the scenery carefully designed, and the costumes archaeologically correct. Nor should these externals be despised, where it is possible in this way to aid the imagination. To be sure a Greek play did not make many calls on the stage manager, but we are not Greeks. It was produced almost in its entirety; the interview of Cicero and Casca in the storm was omitted, but the latter half of the scene was given amid very realistic thunder and lightning, one very particularly loud peal marking the sealing of the guilty bargain between Cassius and Casca. The unhappy encounter of Cinna the poet with the mob was also left out, and likewise the scene where the triumvirs are settling the proscription list.

Mr. Mansfield as Brutus was most interesting, but an heroic part is not his. In the first two acts he was much inferior to his performance in the later part of the play. It was a Brutus with a considerable admixture of Hamlet and "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." No doubt a certain indecision did mark Brutus at this period of the action; but the part was overdone by Mr. Mansfield, possibly in an endeavour to make his conception plain to an audience of whom some read their evening paper between the acts. In the murder scene the philosophic deliberation with which Brutus was made to drive his dagger

home without a movement of his body or the slightest variation of expression was also rather repellent. And when the fell deed was done, Brutus, not joining in the uproar and clamours of the rest, goes apart, leans against a wall and there stands for what seems to the spectator to be minutes upon minutes. One felt like turning his own words upon himself: "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman." Where Brutus does call forth sympathy is in the little interludes when he speaks to Lucius. There the man's underlying humanity and tenderness are seen; indeed nothing in the whole play was more affecting than these few simple lines. Of the other break in the action when, on the night of the conspiracy in Brutus' garden, the dispute arises about the situation of the east, not so much can be said. It is natural enough that on the eve of their dread attempt the conspirators should try to deceive even themselves and turn their thoughts to other topics than the all-engrossing one; but when produced on the stage it comes unexpectedly and is gone almost before its meaning can be realized, leaving the whole effect somewhat jarring. Mr. Mansfield's greatest success was achieved in the ghost scene, which he carried through in splendid fashion. The ghost itself was wisely not represented by the traditional white-robed figure, but merely by a shaft of light, and even this might well have been omitted.

Of the rest of the cast Mr. Forrest as Mark Anthony was the most effective. The difficult scene in the third act, where he delivers the funeral oration over the body of the murdered

Caesar and stirs the mob to vengeance, was performed with consummate skill. The slightest failure would have produced a lamentable artificiality; but as it was, the spectator felt himself being carried along with the mob. It was with pleasure that we noted that we, as well as the populace, had forgotten the will till reminded of it by Antony. Nor did he begin the famous lines, "Friends, Romans, countrymen," as if they were the preamble of a fourth of July oration, but spoke them before a tumultuous mob amid constant interruptions. He also neglected the hoary tradition that Anthony, as he gradually won the mob, gradually gave an ironical turn to the epithet "honourable" applied to Brutus and the other conspirators. The word was spoken all through the passage without any change of inflection and without any emphasis of any kind whatever.

In connection with the blunt sour-tempered Casca, a somewhat bold feature was introduced. When the conspirators after the successful execution of their plot are leaving the dead body with Antony, Casca is among the last to depart and as he is passing Antony, he takes a pot-shot at him with his dagger, but has his wrist seized by one of the others. We are in a measure prepared for this by the fact that shortly before Casca is made to reject roughly the proffered hand of Antony, but even so it seems an unnecessary addition.

The weak point in the play was Cæsar himself. This, however, must not be attributed solely to the actor; it is something inherent in the play. That mighty Cæsar, the scholar and man of action, the greatest genius of

his time should be depicted as he is in this tragedy is a rude shock to any who may have found in him the embodiment of those qualities which we associate especially with the word Roman and have set him up as the ideal representative of the imperial race. To make Cæsar crouch and cower, as Mr. Greenway made him, while Calpurnia recounts the dire prodigies which forbid his appearance at the Senate House is almost grotesque. Tragic balance, it is true, requires that all our sympathies should not be enlisted for either Brutus or Cæsar, but it does not require that this great Roman rouse our contempt.

Of Mr. Mansfield's pronunciation of Roman names a word must be said. It was most peculiar. To pronounce Cæsar with the final syllable equivalent to the 'ar' in 'far,' is not so unintelligible; but to divide Brutus into two equal syllables with the last two letters sounding like the last sound in 'loose' is indeed strange. It was too marked and deliberate to be a mannerism and the effect was decidedly unpleasant. Moreover, Mr. Mansfield along with the whole company failed in their utterance of English unrhymed verse. There was scarcely any suggestion that it was verse they were speaking. Still an honest endeavour was made faithfully to produce the play. To the spectator it gave a new revelation of the meaning and power of the tragedy and made one wish that theatre-managers the country over would realize that people might occasionally like something different from the melodrama and burlesque incessantly served up for our edification.

A. M. THOMPSON.

#### TRACK CLUB.

LAST October a "Track Club" was formed by the A. M. S. to manage track athletics which were formerly entirely under the control of the Athletic Committee.

On the fourth Saturday of November the following officers were elected:

Hon. President, Prof. S. W. Dyde.

President, D. M. Solandt, B.A.

Vice-President, A. D. Falkner.

Sec.-Treasurer, J. R. Stewart.

Committee, A. J. Milden, '04; D.

A. Gillies, '05; Bruce Sutherland, '06.

The representative for '07 to be elected next fall by the Athletic Committee.

The duty assigned to the officers of this Club is to promote interest in track athletics among the students, and to arrange for the annual sports which take place one week after college opens.

The programme for next Fall has been arranged and is as follows:

##### 10 A.M.

- No. 1. Putting 16 lb. shot.
2. Mile race.
3. Running broad jump.
4. Throwing hammer.
5. 220 yards race.

##### 2 P.M.

6. Hop, step and jump.
7. 100 yards dash.
8. Pole vault.
9. Half-mile race.
10. Throwing discus.
11. Hurdle race.
12. Running high jump.
13. Quarter-mile race.
14. Team race.

The old system of giving prizes has been returned to, and the prizes for next Fall's games will be no exhi-

bition in the library when college opens.

The points scored by post-mortems and post-grads are to be counted with the freshmen year instead of with the senior year. This step is considered advisable since it gives the senior year an unfair advantage to secure the points scored by the post-mortems, and these points ought to form a good nucleus for the freshmen year.

The advisability of entering the Inter-Collegiate meet between Varsity and McGill was considered. Since Queen's is at present at liberty to send representatives and carry off prizes, it has been considered advisable, for the present, to recommend sending representatives only. If Queen's wished to join the Union a team of not less than eight men and not more than fifteen would have to be sent, but without a gymnasium it is impossible to get so many men in good training. So for the present year at least the Club advises those men who train during the summer to specialize in one or two events and if a high enough standard has been reached by any men in the annual sports next fall the Club will recommend sending them as representatives to the Inter-Collegiate meet at Montreal. In this way a few prizes might be secured which would serve to pave the way for entering the Inter-Collegiate track athletics with a full team. Everybody who has any ability along the line of track athletics is asked to train as much as possible during the summer. By doing so he can secure some of the prizes or at least some points for his year and thus help the inter-year championship contest.

J. R. STEWART,  
Sec. Track Club.

#### THE QUEEN'S SLOGAN.

FOR some years, probably ever since Queen's students gathered together for the first time, there has been noise—loud, discordant yells as a general thing being the most predominant feature. At the different football matches this was more noticeable than anywhere else the absence of a uniform college yell that would demonstrate to the uninitiated the power and enthusiasm of the student body. It was not until Oct. 3rd, 1891, that the Alma Mater Society formally and gravely appointed a "yell" committee. Early the next week the committee met and looking over the principal yells—or suggestions for yells—their merits were discussed from the various points of euphonic discord, power of lung development and originality; but none were satisfactory. Finally a Highland slogan was suggested; and though much doubt was expressed as to the practicability of this, one of the committee was appointed to look up different Gaelic authorities and report.

Among many students who could talk the "language of Eden" like natives Donald Cameron and F. A. McRae were without doubt more able to gather together the right words from that Gaelic language than any of the others. For this reason they were chosen as the advisers of the committee.

It took some little time for them to understand when interviewed just what was required, but when they caught on to the idea they started in earnestly to arrive at a solution of the difficulty. More Gaelic was thrown around that evening in their room on King street than any committee ever

heard before or ever will hear again in this city, and though they did their best there seemed no way to work the thing, till one of the committee suggested the translation of "Queen's for ever!" and then the yell of to-day began with Cameron in "Oil thigh na Banrighinn gu brath!"

This was as far as they could go that evening, and as that part would not do alone it was thought one of the crys of the old clans would be an acceptable addition, and in that way "cha gheill" was decided on as being part of the yell.

After several meetings the following was considered to be presentable:—

"Jarg, garm us, buidhe  
Oil thigh na Banrighinn gu braigh  
Cha gheill! cha gheill? cha gheill!"

On Saturday, Oct. 10, '91, this was laid before the A. M. S., discussed, practised and finally accepted as the University yell.

Subsequent experiments led to the exchanging of the first line to "Queen's, Queen's, Queen's," and on October 27th this change was made official, and therewith the slogan became a fact, and standing the test of time remains in that form to-day.

#### A STUDENT CONFERENCE AT LAKE-FIELD.

A NEW Conference for college men will be held under the auspices of the Student Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association at Lakefield, Ohio, June 19 to 28. This is one of a series of Conferences which are held each year for the cultivation of the religious life of students and their training in the leadership of the Christian activities of their institutions.

The first of these Conferences was held at Mount Hermon, Mass., in the summer of 1886, upon the invitation of Mr. D. L. Moody, and has since been held at Northfield. The Western Conference has been held at Lake Geneva, Wis., and has so increased in size that it seemed necessary to establish another Conference at a location between these two points. Similiar Conferences are held for the South at Ashville, N. C. and for the Pacific Coast at Pacific Grove, Cal. The Lakefield Conference will draw delegates from Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. Platform meetings will be held each morning at which addresses will be given by prominent leaders of Christian thought. At seven o'clock each evening, on the lake front, meetings will be held at which the various Christian callings needing college men will be presented. At the platform and life work meetings the following speakers will be heard: Rev. William F. McDowell, D. D., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., and Mr. Robert E. Speer, of New York city; Dr. Elmore Harris, of Toronto; President Emory W. Hunt, of Denison University; Mr. G. K. Shurtleff, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. H. P. Beach and Mr. Tom Jays, secretaries of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions; and Mr. John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation.

Other features of each day are a Missionary Institute for the consideration of the problems of promoting missionary life and activity in college, normal home mission and foreign mission study classes for the preparation of leaders of such classes in the col-

leges, and a conference on the methods of carrying on the various phases of student Young Men's Christian Association work in college.

Five normal Bible classes will be held each day to prepare students to become leaders of similar classes among their fellow students during year. The leaders of these classes will be Mr. N. Wilbur Helm, of Princeton University, Dr. Elmore Harris, Mr. Thornton B. Penfield, of New York, Prof. Rollin H. Walker of Ohio

University and Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston.

The afternoons of the Conference are devoted to athletics and recreation. Lakeside affords ample opportunity for boating, swimming and rambling among the rocks, while athletic grounds will be prepared for baseball and other athletic sports. It is expected that between 300 and 400 students will attend the Conference. The preparations are being conducted by Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr., 3 West Twentieth Street, New York City.



## LATE SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

ONE by one the great men, who have figured in the public life of Canada, are passing away. The last to submit to the effects of advanced age and accident is that distinguished patriot and Christian gentleman whom all high-minded Canadians revere and love, Sir Oliver Mowat. Local interest in his case has been intense, and local sorrow over his death has been unduly moved, because here he began his eminent and successful career. Here the name of Mowat, beginning with a merchant of marked integrity, and extending through succeeding generations, is held in great honor and respect.

Sir Oliver was early given to politics, and when a young lawyer participated in Kingston's campaigns. He contested the representation of the city with Sir John Macdonald, when both were comparatively untried in political service. Removing to Toronto Sir Oliver, after serving as an alderman, entered parliament and was a member of several governments. He was one of the fathers of confederation, and assisted in the inauguration of conditions which made for the unity and peace of the Canadian people.

In 1864 Sir Oliver was made a judge in the chancery court, and brought to it that erudition and judgment which were characteristic of all his public labours. It was a surprise to many when he returned to political life in 1872 at the call of his party, but it was a good thing for Ontario, for under his government there was for many long years an administration of public affairs which commanded the confidence of the electors, and they gave evidence of it again and again.

In 1896, when the liberals succeeded to power in the Dominion, Sir Oliver was called to the government and occupied the office of minister of justice, but he held it only a year, and then accepted the honored place of lieutenant-governor of Ontario. The effect of two accidents which befell him, added to the infirmities of old age, closed his long and dignified career.

Looking back and contemplating the work of this man, one is moved to a sense of gratitude that he lived and left his impress on the times. No representative of the people could have served them with more devotion, earnestness and honesty. His was a commanding intellect, his a mind which comprehended the virtues of passing events, his the judgment which enabled him to act with clearness, with courage and decision. He did not intrude his personality upon the world. He simply possessed a commanding ability and won on his merits the allegiance of his friends.

In due time he left the scene of his many triumphs, in the assembly, to be succeeded by the men who had been his colleagues and confidants. His work, however, remained, and it follows him and pays tribute to his worth. He disappears from the stage as all men must do in the lapse of time, but he will not be forgotten. The history of Canada for over forty years will bear testimony to his service as a legislator and leader—and the students of the future, in scanning the pages to learn of the men who reached distinction in state-craft, will have occasion to linger over the name of Oliver Mowat, the jurist, philosopher, patriot, premier. It will be high up in the country's scroll of honors.





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## Educational Department Calendar

### January:

1. NEW YEAR'S DAY.  
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.  
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.  
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.  
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.  
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

### February:

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.  
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.  
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.  
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

### March:

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

### April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. GOOD FRIDAY.
13. EASTER MONDAY.
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

*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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N.B.—This year, 1902, will be the close of the Quinquennium.

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