

**PROF. GLOVER'S ADDRESS.**

A very few words, he said, would set forth the views with which he had undertaken the duties of Professor of Latin. If they would look into the calendars of Scottish universities they would find that, as a general rule, Latin was styled in them "the humanities." In that name there was bound up the sum of the duties of a professor of Latin. From the time of the middle ages Latin had represented the culture of all mankind, and there is no better key to culture than the study of Greek and Latin. Philosophers might talk of the necessity for promoting accuracy of thought, but the classicist asked the same thing; and if they would trust the experience of Great Britain at least they would find that classics had done more for ensuring accuracy of thinking even than philosophy. When he became a candidate for the chair to which the trustees had so kindly elected him, Professor Glover went on, he undertook, if appointed, to do all that he could for the advancement of Queen's as a place of sound learning and of religious education. Sound learning was the necessary foundation for men who would think well and who would act well. Slovenliness or unsoundness would not do, and an important part of the business of a professor of Latin would be to teach men accuracy and thoroughness of religious education, because he was disposed to agree with a distinguished Cambridge friend of his, who used to say that all theologies were theology, and every man should be a theologian. All study of mankind should point the one way and contribute to religious growth. Continuing, Professor Glover observed that in the Latin language was written the thought of man for 2,000 years. Whatever was of worth in thought and speech for sixty generations of the world's history was in that language, and if he could read it he could enter into the minds of the great men of old. He could, by the aid of Latin, see the records of the growth and decline of the greatest empire of the world, greater than our own, in being more universal, in standing alone, and in being the moulder of the modern world. The laws, the civilization, the religion of Europe and America bore deep impress of the influence of the Roman people. In matters of religion, even Protestantism bears marks of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church; half of Christendom still adheres to Rome, and our Protestant churches have not yet shaken off the last traces of Roman influence, and "I pray God it will be long before they do," the speaker added. If the men who spoke in Latin shaped the world, we who have entered into their heritage should at least pay them the compliment of reading their will. It was not an idle study to learn the minds of men.

He might be told that this was a young and poor country, and that it had not enough leisure for the study of Latin. But the greatest of English kingdoms was Northumbria; it was planted by savage Angles, pirates and plunderers, who continued such till the Latin gospel was preached to them. And in seventy years their barbarism had rolled away to such an extent that that kingdom contributed to the world one of the greatest of women saints, St. Hilda, the great St. Wilfrid, the great poet Caedmon, and greatest of all, the venerable Bede. That was the record of one small and poor country in seventy years. Another small and poor country was Scotland, which might be defined as a land of poor men and great minds. The country was thoroughly poor, and always would be poor, and yet the men were to be found in every quarter of the globe, the heads of great business enterprises, and the Chancellors of great universities. And the secret of it was that they took pains and studied the humanities. He could do nothing by himself, Prof. Glover said, in conclusion; he could only accomplish his aims by the co-operation of the students. Together they would raise still higher the fame of Queen's till throughout the length and breadth of the country it would be a household word that the man who takes classical honours at Queen's is, in the highest degree, master of his subject. They would hold a reputation for thoroughness and for a high standard, and they expected that their high standard would not turn men away, but would draw from every direction men who desired to study. It would mean steady work and hard work. In the gallery and on the floor of the hall he saw the men and women who with him were going to do that work—were going to be his fellow-students. They were the students who with him were going to unlock the heart of the old world and enter upon the heritage of the Latin race given them by God.

**POETRY.****THE APOLOGY.**

Preface to "The Earthly Paradise."

—*William Morris.*

**O**F heaven or hell I have no power to sing,  
 I cannot ease the burden of your fears,  
 Or make quick-coming death a little thing,  
 Or bring again the pleasure of past years;  
 Nor for my words shall ye forget your tears,  
 Or hope again for aught that I can say,  
 The idle singer of an empty day.

Drawer of dreams, born out of my due time,  
 Why should I strive to set the crooked straight?  
 Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme  
 Beats with light wing against the ivory gate.