

in drill, marching, and shooting. In drill, apart from exercise, he will learn the wholesome mental discipline of obedience, and (for we shall have student officers) the more trying exercise of authority. Camping, marching, roughing it in the open air, he will be able, even at college, to share in the practical life and temper his books with pure air. One of the pleasantest memories we have is of a great week-end campaign, right in the middle of the session, when two British colleges joined forces, and alarmed a countryside with mimic warfare. To make your meal before you eat it, to pitch your tent before you rest, to grow happy and healthy with heavy doses of open air—that is bliss, and the greater bliss when it comes as an oasis, with college lectures on all sides. The moral benefits of the training are equally obvious. In shooting, none but the 'straight' man may hope to score, through a long competition and at the greater distances. Drilling, one assumes unconsciously a firmer mood of mind. But the great thing is that men are flung in with men. They live in the closest contact, endure strains that may try the temper, share half a hundred chances of being fools or men, in a single day. The training finds us all out, where we ought to be found out; and that esprit de corps which comes from sound knowledge, each of each, will prove a discovery even to the college whose 'spirit' is recognized through Canada.

But after all the central argument is patriotism, and here the battle rages. We recognize the honesty and nobility of 'Tolstoyism'—although the chief use made of the master's teaching by many is to carry out a noisy campaign of abuse, and to provoke the very strife which we are anxious to avoid. But all of us, who become members of either corps, do it from no spirit of militarism or love of war. There are duties of defence, and neglect of these ends, when the crisis comes, either in unmanly panic, or in the mad outburst of a militarism excessive, because created by a counter-excess of peaceful sloth. We hold it right that every young man should be able to serve his country or empire, in time of need, by knowing how to shoot, how to act in unison with his fellow citizens, how to march without laming himself, how to live in the open and under canvas without turning sick. We shall go further. We are members of an empire, wherein Canada is now an honored partner—an empire with great responsibilities, with the most splendid capacity for philanthropic services, but with enemies. And we of the Dominion intend to be in our places when needed. There are those who dwell fondly on the republic across the line; others have dreams of an independent Canada; each is entitled to a fair hearing. We, holding up our heads with Englishmen, Scot, or Irishman, claim all the honors due to citizens of the empire, and share, in this humble way, its responsibilities.

A word more on our plans. If things go well, we hope to start a school for training officers and non-commissioned officers, whenever the government sanctions our organization. Queen's men ought to turn out to take advantage of a great practical educational training, even if they aim not at high degree; and if Ontario is to follow Nova Scotia in military drill for schools, no education man can afford to miss the chance. By the end of the session we shall