

times, bravely to contend, strenuously to labor, and steadfastly to endure for the course of righteousness and truth. Hear with regard to the importance of this principle, however widely men may differ in their judgment of his application of it, the confession of faith of the famous statesman Prince Bismarck, who has been for years the virtual ruler of Germany, and who now more than any other man may be said to hold the destinies of Europe in his hand, "Why should I fret and toil unceasingly in this world, and expose myself to perplexities and ill-usage if I did not feel that I must do my duty. To what original to ascribe the sense of duty I know not except to God. The firm stand that for ten years I have taken against all possible absurdities of the court I owe purely to my decided faith. If I were not a Christian and a firm believer, if I had not the miraculous basis of religion, you would never had such a Chancellor. Take away from me my relation to God, and, I am the man to pack up to-morrow and be off to Varzin to grow my oats." Whatever position, gentlemen, you may be called to fill, let duty hold the first place in your regards, and form the most influential factor alike in your ordinary business and in higher things, and you will thus be most effectually guarded against pursuing the *ignes fatui*, the false lights which hover over the bogs and quagmires of merely worldly maxims and enticements, and tempt you to stray from the path of the good and the true. While this reigning sense of duty is your lode star in all the relations and affairs of life, let it be especially influential in the performance of the functions of the callings which you have chosen or may yet choose. Whatever else you may be ignorant of or may seek to know, let it be a matter of conscience with you to make yourselves as thoroughly acquainted as possible with everything necessary for the right discharge of the requirements of your profession, and to deny yourselves to everything else until its just claims are satisfied, and that to the utmost of your ability. A paramount regard to this principle will be the best antidote to thoughtlessness and inconsideration, to flightiness and sloth, and lead to that patient and, for the time, all absorbing attention to the work in hand to which the world and the church owe so much. To fixed and earnest thought, to honest hard work, Newton with a modesty equalled only by his genius, ascribed his discoveries in science. To it, too, the church owes the invaluable productions of such men as Richard Baxter, whose practical writings alone fill four volumes. So intent was he on the work in which he was engaged, that, when one spoke to him of his consolations in his imprisonment for conscience sake he replied that he was scarcely sensible of the difference between his cell and his own study except by the opening and shutting of the prison gates which were immediately below the place of his confinement. Whatever distractions of extraneous business, or pleasure, however interesting or agreeable in their proper place, may present themselves, let none turn you aside from the faithful fulfillment of the duties of your profession, and you will thus, by God's grace, be enabled to do much where others, with less fixed and high resolve, would fail or do little.

Lives of great men all remind you  
 You can make your lives sublime.  
 And departing leave behind you  
 Footprints on the sands of time.

Like us, then, be up and doing  
 With a heart for every fate,  
 Still achieving, still pursuing,  
 Learn to labor, and to wait.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The Registrar read the minutes of Senate agreeing to confer the degree of LL.D. upon Sir W. Young, L. H.

Frechette and Alphæus Todd. The Principal, as Vice-Chancellor, presented the name of Sir W. Young first, and said:

MR. CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour to present to you the name of Sir William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, as one whom the Senate adjudges worthy of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Son of that John Young whose letters published half a century ago under the signature of Agricola—led to the formation of the first Agricultural Society in Nova Scotia and gave an impulse to scientific farming and the breeding of cattle in the lower Provinces that is felt to this day, he has followed throughout a long life in the footsteps of a wise and patriotic father, and extended by service in many a good cause the reputation of an honoured name. His eloquence combined with practical sagacity, untiring industry and profound legal and constitutional learning, early gained for him a high position at the bar, and in the political arena; and neither tongue nor pen has lost its cunning, though he is now past the limit of life assigned unto man by the psalmist. He and the late Joseph Howe were long the recognized leaders of the great party that won responsible government for Nova Scotia. To him it is mainly owing that no monopoly forbids the people from developing the mines and minerals treasured up under their own soil. He advocated the union of the British American Provinces when the statesmen here in the west could see no farther east than Quebec. Himself an alumnus of Glasgow University, he identified himself with every measure for the furtherance of popular or collegiate education; and on retiring from political conflict to enjoy the repose of the Bench and the highest dignity open to Nova Scotians in their own province, his industry did not relax and his interest in all that conduces to the true welfare of the people increased. In encouraging agricultural and industrial progress and charitable effort, in securing for the people one of the most beautiful seaside parks in the world, in establishing a public library in Halifax, and in presiding over Dalhousie College as the Chairman of its Board of Governors, he has been a shining example of what men in high station ought to be. Especially do his services in the cause of University education demand recognition. For many years he has been the *decus et tutamen* of Dalhousie College, and in honouring him we desire to extend to a sister University one of the courtesies that should bind together the republic of letters.

The Chancellor replied: "It is with much pleasure that I receive Dr. Young as a graduate of Queen's, and direct his name to be enrolled."

MR. CHANCELLOR—The Senate asks you to enrol in our book of gold Louis Honore Frechette. Literature is a plant of slow growth, and therefore it is not wonderful that Canada has a few names that are known in the world of letters, and that in such departments as history, poetry, and general literature, the Province of Quebec should lead her sister provinces. Quebec has a stirring and romantic history, extending back for more than three centuries, lit up by the names of Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, Montcalm, and thousands of native French Canadians, as adventurous, intrepid and gay-hearted as the bravest sons of France. The memories of the past blend with the lyric cry in which the intense personality of pure and fervent natures expresses itself, and the product are poems in which patriotic feeling blends with rare lyrical power and perfection of form. We may say so without being accused of national vanity when the Immortals of the French Academy have crowned our Frechette and awarded him the grand Montyon prize. We may honour him, for, as M. Joly said at our opening, Frechette has conferred honour, not on Quebec alone, not on Canada alone, but on all