

and indomitable contempt for anything and everything foreign. Honesty, patriotism, national pride, and anything like a bond of brotherhood, are, in the true sense of the terms, all unknown, and what is worse, seemingly undesired in the Celestial Empire. Time will not permit me to tell of the efforts of the few noble, heroic men, who, with undaunted courage in the early years of the present century, endeavored to open its barred gates in order that the exclusive millions within might hear the glad message of love and freedom. When we take into consideration the stupendous difficulties that have all along been encountered by the heralds of the cross, the fewness of their numbers and the whole character of the people with whom they have had to do, we have great cause to thank God for what has been accomplished. Yet there are only 50,000 Christians and less than 1,500 missionaries in a population of between 300 and 400 millions. What the final outcome of the present war will be, it is difficult to say, but we trust that it will help to arouse her from her apathetic conditions and make her more accessible to Christian progress.

We hurry through the land of the Lamas, with its six or eight millions of people, with its myriads of Buddhist monks and its tens of thousands of monasteries, with its prayer wheels and banners fanned by the breezes of heaven, so that while the earnest soul eats, sleeps or toils, his devotions are going on by machinery. Thibet is perhaps the most marked of the places that at the present time oppose the entrance of the gospel. In India we have a people at once very religious and grossly immoral, and dominated entirely by that hideous, many-headed monster, caste. Out of 228,000,000 people, less than 1,000,000 are counted as members and adherents of the different protestant denominations. But nowhere under the sun is there such darkness as in Africa, where thousands of poor captives still groan under the horrors of the slave trade.

All honour to the faithful few who have already gone forth and to those who are now fighting against such terrible odds. While here and there we behold a rift in the black cloud, one by one the brave ones at the front are falling; and while those left are overwhelmed as they contemplate the task before them, they call loudly to the Church at home to send men speedily to help them.

Ladies and gentlemen of the graduating classes, allow me to congratulate you on the honourable position you occupy, in having won the approval of your Alma Mater. I have brought this subject before you to-day because I wish you to realize that every college graduate should be a Christian leader in his community. Your common purpose is, I trust, to make the world better, and this you can do only in so far as you give something of your best selves

to your fellowmen. The enterprise which I have outlined to-day, is one to which nothing else can be compared, and in contrast with which all else becomes but insignificance and vanity. It is the one supreme duty which our Lord has entrusted to his followers everywhere. We are apt to be discouraged when we think of how little has been accomplished, but when the church, as a whole, will work, and give, and pray, according to her ability, her service will be fully accepted before God, and soon that glorious day will dawn when the kingdoms and nations of this earth shall have become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ; and then indeed shall the whole earth be filled with his glory.

THE VALEDICTORIES.

On Tuesday afternoon convocation was held for the purpose of hearing the valedictories and an address from Prof. Dupuis. The audience was small, but the gallery was fairly well filled, and the court cry gave life to the proceedings. The valedictories were read with due solemnity. We have room for an outline only.

The valedictorian in Arts was Mr. A. R. B. Williamson. He shewed how quickly their four years' course had passed by, and how it had inspired them to go on still further. They had been assisted in their work by capable and sympathetic professors, but were now entering upon the responsibilities of the university of the world, where such kind consideration would not be given to them. It would then be seen whether their course had a higher object than a university degree or not, for their after success or failure would reflect surely their earlier aims and training. Their course at Queen's had taken away misconceptions, had given them a more liberal view of things, and had taught them to examine truth fearlessly from all sides. One of their greatest advantages was that of student environment, where there is a feeling of perfect interdependence, and where each one has a full recognition of the common aim of all.

In the college curriculum progress had been made, and all the demands of advanced education had met with a hearty response from Queen's. The study of science had taken a great step forward in Canada during the last few years. By the establishment of the Government School of Mines in affiliation with the university both institutions had been strengthened, and more thorough instruction made possible. The establishment of the Faculty of Practical Science was also referred to, and the appointment of a demonstrator in animal biology was recommended. The other departments of the university had also been advancing, notably in university extension work and in the proposal made for a chair of music. Again, the publication of Dr. Watson's