

Items of Intelligence.

Queen's University.

THE past Session of Queen's University seems to have been a very successful one. The very Rev. Principal Snodgrass, D. D., presided at the Convocation, and Professor Williamson delivered the address. A long list of prize-men and honour-men appears in public, speaking volumes for the energy of the Canadian Church, in maintaining, in much adversity, the efficiency of their College. Of the good work done by Queen's in the past, we refer to the following remarks of Principal Snodgrass at the close of the convocation:—

"While it appears from full and careful records, kept by the Senate for University examinations, and by the several Professors for monthly examinations in writing and ordinary daily class work, that the students as a body make highly satisfactorily progress from year to year, there are other occasions and means of testing the character of education given at the College and its results, more deserving of public notice because they are of a strictly independent nature. Occasionally on *alumnus* finds his way to a British University, and entering into competition with the ablest students there, both gains distinction for himself and reflects credit upon his *Alma Mater*. Going back only three years, at Edinburgh University, Robert Jardine, recently appointed President of the Church of Scotland's College at Calcutta, carried alone and with great honour the degree of Doctor of Science, by the excellence of his examinations in Mental Philosophy. Last session, at the same seat of learning, Robert Campbell, of the same town as Dr Jardine, namely Brockville, after a severe contest, gained the "Bruce of Grangehill and Falkland Prize," for Logic and Metaphysics (a medal and £10 stig), his strongest fellow competitor being a first class honour graduate of the University of London, and the second prize in the class of Political Economy, a Master of Arts gaining the first by a majority of only nine marks. At recent law examinations at Toronto, the graduates of Queen's have taken highly creditable places. In 1899 Duncan Morrison, in passing as a barrister, stood second in the order of merit, and was exempted from an oral examination. In the same year Francis Chrysler competed for the third year scholarship, and though he gained considerably more than the requisite number of marks, he lost the

scholarship by a difference of 18 between him and the successful competitor. In November last he competed for the fourth year scholarship and gained it. At his first intermediate examination he was fourth in the order of merit. At the last barrister and attorney examinations James Muir and John F. Bain were the only candidates from Queen's. The latter stood fourth among 13 barristers and fifth as an Attorney, passing without an oral; the former was first of 25 Attorneys, passing without an oral and coming within a very few marks of the maximum. At their intermediate examinations Muir was first and Bain third of 23 candidates. To pass without an oral examination it is necessary to obtain three-fourths of the maximum.

It is cheering to find that the churches arising out of the ruins of Popery in Spain are taking a united stand for the truth against the errors and superstitions of the Church of Rome under which they groaned for so many centuries. The form the "Church of Spain" is likely to assume is somewhat similar to that of the Scottish Church. Already a "General Assembly" of that Church has been organized. On the 11th of April, this Assembly met. The special subject discussed at their first meeting and agreed upon, was one over which, each student of history knows, our own church had many a stormy sitting; the subject of uniformity in worship and discipline. Another more important matter still was taken in hand, and it is to be hoped will be dealt with in a catholic spirit becoming the gospel. We refer to the formulae of Doctrine which are to stand as the "Confession of Faith" or the "Articles of Belief." In this the Christian men of the "Church of Spain" are acting wisely. It is only by having a code of belief that the "unity of the spirit" can be maintained among ordinary men, and it is in this way alone that this beginning of great things can stand and make headway against the magnificent and complete organization of Rome. We hope that the Spanish Reformers, as did the Scottish with Knox and Melville at their head, will not fear to shake off completely the forms as well as the false doctrine of the Church which was the means of causing the dark ages to overtake Roman Catholic Europe. In such a thorough Reformation is the only salvation for Spain.