

Individualism to assert man's greatness, Associationism to proclaim his nobility. *Liberté, égalité, fraternité*, had to be preceded by an iron authority, bringing order out of chaos. *Fraternité*, the last word of the French Revolution—which recalled men from the pursuit of blood to the remembrance that all men are by blood made brothers—was prophetic. Let it stand as a Guardian Angel over the men who are called to establish the next great era in the world's history—the era of Associationism.

Mazzini, in using this word some fifty years ago, showed how true was his intuition of the probable course of history. Whether we regard the world of thought or the more work-a-day world of mechanical activity, association is the key to this century.

The word specialist, of which we hear so much and which at first sight might seem to point to a retrogression to Individualism, is in reality the strongest proof of the correctness of our definition that the principle of Associationism is identity of interests together with the maximum of obligation not dissociated from the maximum of liberty. The world now depends for its progress upon a current of electricity generated in a battery composed of many thousands of men, linked hand in hand, united by an identity of interest, while the liberty of each is such as to permit of his choosing any one out of ten thousand tasks. Who then can despair? If any, let them treasure up the noble utterance of a Soldier and a Patriot, of a Christian and a Philosopher—*Despair is disenchanted Egotism*. Let them bear in mind the strength it gives to stand upon a principle believed to be true.

It is this that has supported every reformer. The realism which stands upon the rock of a principle—though all the world is for slavery and but one for freedom, that one knows that to despair is not to go back upon himself, but to slay truth. The man who despairs is trying to stand upon himself, and he and his support crumble together. The message, then, of this apostle of progress is to take courage in working towards that "ideal which is not within us but beyond us, and supreme over us; which is not the creat on, but the gradual discovery of the human intellect."

F. C. CAYLEY.

#### LINES TO A FLIRT.

Lips so red and softest cheek,  
Eyes downcast and seeming meek;  
Tell me sweetheart with a sigh  
May I love thee dear, may I?

Teeth like pearls, such glossy hair  
Was ever maiden half so fair?  
Say with voice demure and bland  
May I kiss that small white hand.

Figure plump and ankle neat  
And oh! such darling little feet;  
Tell me sweetheart tell me now,  
May I kiss that smooth white brow.

Eyes so tender, true and kind,  
Shine forth sweet innocence of mind;  
Tell me, love, in accents meek  
May I kiss that blushing cheek.

Voice so musical and clear  
Step lighter than the mountain deer;  
Tell me, sweetheart, quickly say  
May I kiss those lips, I pray.

Graced with every loveliness,  
Thou art formed but to caress;  
Tell me, sweetheart, all these charms  
May I clasp within my arms.

ENVOY.

Oh! wonderful the power  
Rhyme has to lead us on;  
I almost had forgotten  
My time for this has gone.

Had man but only power  
To hate thee as he ought  
I'd pass a merry hour  
Breaking thy wanton heart.

To many a man will this apply  
Then let him personate the I.

J. W. B.

## The Public Lectures.

### POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA.

DR. BOURINOT.

THE first of the series of lectures annually delivered in the Convocation Hall during the Lent Term, was given by Dr. Bourinot to a large audience, on Friday afternoon, January 25th. The title was as above, and the subject was handled in a most masterly style, the lecturer showing the warmest sympathy with Canada's successes, and her aspirations for the future.

He began with an appeal to the sympathies of his hearers as Canadians, and roused their enthusiasm by saying that their own country, one of such vast extent and with such free institutions, with such a record of successes in the past and possibilities for the future, was not to be given over to the United States.

Then launching into statistics, of which he seemed to have a very complete stock at hand, he led his hearers through the different provinces of the Dominion, giving their population, chief physical features, their natural and manufactured products, their trade and commerce, the value of their industries, and many other interesting details, opening out to many among the audience a clearer view of what Canada is, and what her sons have to be proud of within her than they ever had before. The people of Canada were now a united